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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1992

U.S. Military Chief on Bosnia: Stay Out

Powell Defends Position Against Even Limited Intervention

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reflecting a debate about the use of U.S. forces in regional conflicts, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is questioning the use of even the most limited. is questioning the use of even the most limited forms of military intervention to protect the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina or to try to

Stop the fighting.

General Colin L. Powell, offered a strong defense of his philosophy that military force is best used to achieve a decisive victory and for the first time publicly explained his reluctance to intervene in Bosnia.

The remarks are the most recent and vivid example of a behind-the-scenes debate in the Bush administration over the use of force. The debate is being joined by lawmakers and former Bush administration officials who contend that the Pentagon has an "all or nothing" doctrine for using force that is increasingly irrelevant to a world in which violent nationalism and ethnic conflict have supplanted superpower hostilities.

Explaining how his doctrine applies to the Balkans, which have become the most pressing and thorniest test case because of the mounting evidence of atrocities. General Powell assailed the proponents of limited military intervention to protect the Bosmans.

He questioned the need to establish an air-exclusion zone over Bosnia like those the Unit-

ed States has imposed over parts of Iraq, where the Pentagon sees less risk. The United States and its allies are discussing setting up such a

General Powell also angrily rejected sugges-tions by former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and others that the West undertake limited air strikes to deter the Serbs from shelling Sarajevo and continuing their

The general said: "As soon as they tell me it The Croatian and Yngoslav presidents agree to meet in Genera on Wednesday. Page 2.

is limited, it means they do not care whether you achieve a result or not. As soon as they me tell me 'surgical,' I head for the bunker."

Although it has largely been fought out of public view, the debate over the use of force has affected U.S. diplomacy toward the Balkans. When administration officials prepared a diplomatic protest to the Serbs asking them to stop shadowing relief flights with their combat planes, military and civilian officials at the Pentagon softened the language to remove any implicit threat to take military action to stop the practice.

Pentagon officials said General Powell was the first to suggest that a protest be made and that the episode shows that the State Department was too quick to threaten force because of frustrations with the diplomatic process. But some administration officials said that the Penoptions that would add teeth to the West's diplomacy.

Although General Powell's philosophy on

using force is widely shared by senior officers. who recall the Vietnam quagmire, he is the most prominent and articulate proponent. Defining the conditions when the use of force is appropriate, the general said: "It is not so much a doctrine as an approach to any crisis or situa-don that comes along. It does not say you have to apply overwhelming force in every situation. What it says is that you must begin with a clear understanding of what political objective is being achieved."

Once the political objective is clear, General Powell said, the next step is to determine the proper military means, whether the objective is to win or do something else."

"Preferably, it is to win because it shows you

have made a commitment to decisive results," he said. "The key is to get decisive results to accomplish the mission.

Most military analysts said that General Powell's approach served the United States well in the jovasion of Panama and the Gulf war, where overwhelming military force was used to

See POWELL, Page 8

Bonn Calls Off V-2 Rocket Celebration

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service

BERLIN - Germany's aerospace and arms industries, and the federal government in Bonn, bowed Monday to foreign demands and dropped plans to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the first launching of Hitler's "wonder weapon," the V-2 rocket.

The cancellation of the joint government-industry commemoration of Wernher von Braun's invention — the first step toward space travel — occurred after news of the planned event caused an uproar in

About 4,300 V-2 rockets were fired at Britain in the final months of World War II, killing 2,724 Londoners and wounding about 6,500. An estimated 20,000 Nazi concentration camp immates died while being

used as slave laborers on the V-2 and other rocket projects.

Last week, sensational British newspapers ran huge headlines along

Kiosk

All 167 people aboard 2 Pakistani Airlines Airbus 300 died Moaday

when the airliner crashed near the Katmandu airport just before it

The plane, on a flight from Karachi to the Nepalese capital, was

carrying 155 passengers and 12 crew members. Many of the passen-

gers were Enropeans.

It was the second Airbus crash near Katmandu in two months. On July 31, a Thai Airways A310-300 slammed into a Himalayan ridge after trying to land, killing all 113 people on board. The airport has no radar, and planes are guided to by radio beacon. (Page 2)

By James Sterngold

BEUDING — It is a lazy afternoon on the ontskirts of China's capital, in the hills near the majestic tombs of the Ming emperors. Little breaks the stillness except occasional birdsong quiet conversation — and, every so often, the convulsions of a heavy machine and sending

convulsions of a beavy machine gun sending tracer bullets slamming into a hillside across the way, then ricocheting high in the air.

The gun's fierce bark grows quiet, but just as the ears step ringing the barsh report of an AK-47 assault rifle shatters the calm.

New York Times Service

Air Crash at Katmandu Kills 167

the lines of "Donner und Blitzen!" and "Up Yours Kohl" while serious dailies blasted the Germans for insensitivity. Winston Churchill, grandson of the former British leader, called the celebration

evable" and "uncivilized." Within Germany, there were mixed emotions about the planned celebration. Organizers said they canceled it only reluctantly.

"This celebration has unfortunately become the occasion for political discussions that do not do justice to the scientific facts," said Karl Dersch, president of the German Aviation, Space and Armaments Industries Association, which represents more than 120 major German companies iocluding Deutsche Aerospace and Bosch Telekom.

The development of German rocket technology began before 1930." Mr. Dersche said he "greatly regrets" having to cancel the event. But

See ROCKET, Page 8



Norman Lamont shortly before the EC meeting on Monday. He praised the European Monetary System as "a key factor of economic stability and prosperity in Europe."

EC Officials Vow to Resist 'Two Speeds' For Europe

Rejecting Any Changes, Members Press Britain To Rejoin Currency Grid

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rrated

By Tom Redburn

European Community finance ministers vowed Monday to resist any moves toward a "two-speed" monetary system that would di-vide Europe into different economic camps. while Britain came under renewed pressure to get back in line with its EC partners.

Yet, even as EC officials, meeting in Brussels, reaffirmed their commitment to the European Monetary System, their efforts to salve the deep wounds created during the past two weeks of European currency wars quickly fell apart. German officials anguly rejected London's bid for major changes in the Community's

fractured currency grid while France warned that other EC nations were "not going to wait indefinitely" for Britain to ratify the Maastricht treaty calling for greater economic and political

Horst Köhler, state secretary in the German Finance Ministry, said during a break in the meeting that he would insist that Norman Lamont of Britain, chancellor of the Exchequer and chairman of the meeting, provide an expla-nation of what he called "false and politically unacceptable" attacks on the Bundesbank from

Mr. Köhler, a senior official in Bonn and personal adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl on ioternational economie issues, also suggested that it was primarily London's own fault that Britain had decided to abandon the European Mooetary System, the web that once tightly bound the currencies of all 12 EC nations except Greece. Italy also no longer links its lira to other European currencies.

We should not be talking today about the

failings of the EMS, but rather about the failure to apply the rules of the EMS properly," Mr. Köhler said. "Wheo feelings are running high, we would be very badly advised not to defend the EMS and the advantages of the system."

Britain was left largely isolated in its quest for changes. Mr. Lamont, who has said the

pound would return to the currency grid only after major repair work, read out a final communique praising the European Monetary System "as a key factor of economic stability and prosperity io Europe."

His colleagues from France, Belgium and Luxembourg — Michel Sapin, Philippe Maystadt and Jean-Claude Juncker — all said that no monetary decisions would be made at the special EC summit talks to be held oext month in Birmingham, England.

Mr. Maystadt said that Britain, along with at least one other country he did not name, had blocked the majority's call for approval of the Treaty on European Union without modifica-

But Mr. Lamont insisted that Britain was not "in isolation" at the meeting and that "we will

all move together." The breakdown of Europe's monetary system has called into doubt the Maastricht plan for launching a broad monetary union designed to lash nearly all the Community's members to the wheel of disciplined and stable economic policies before the end of the decade.

In Brussels, the statement by the ministers welcomed the return of relative calm to currency markets after France and Germany together

fought off an attack on the French franc. At the same time, however, they tried to calm speculation that Paris and Bonn might rush ahead with a narrower economic and menetary union that would link a hard core of stable currencies, such as those in Germany, France

and the Benelux countries.

"Everyone present emphasized their opposition to the concept of a two-speed Europe and reiterated that the object of the Community

was to proceed together." the statement said. But there are sharp differences among EC members over how to pick up the pieces from the recent collapse of the fixed-rate regime.

While Germany and France are determined to press ahead rapidly with the Maustricht treaty arrangements, Britain is seeking to slow ratification to allow time for further reflection. Bonn and Paris have denied that they are See EUROPE, Page 12

Perot, After Hearing Bush and Clinton Aides, Hedges on Returning

By Paul F. Horvitz International Resald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Ross Perot returned to the limelight Monday, bolding court in Dallas for advisers to the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates on their plans for economic revival. The quixotic Texan said he would make his political intentions known by

Even as he held out the possibility of reviving the independent presidential campaign that he abruptly abandoned io July, Mr. Perot seemed to signal that he might not feel compelled to be would eventually be decided by his supporters. home with the Clinton or Bush economic pro-

He said at a news conference that Americans

bloc is mobilizing for Clinton. Page 3. did not care about "dirty little cheap shots" but about jobs and economic growth. "My sense is,

both parties are coming very close to these issues now," he said.

He continued to insist that his political fate

advisers to Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, Mr. Perot called the session "terribly producy at its hiest. -He s there had been "a lot of common ground" but also some "honest differences."

Following the meeting with aides to President George Bush, Mr. Perot said there was "a great deal of overlap" between his program and the president's, but he added that it would be

inappropriate to discuss whether he felt more at

Up 25.94 7 3.278.26 3

The Dollar

AK-47 marksman. No, it is not a training ground for some liberation front, but one of the faces of China's program of economic change

- it is in fact an average business day at the

China North International Shooting Range.

Anyone with a bit of cash and willing to make the 60-killometer (38-mile) trip northwest from Beijing's center, on the road to the Great Wall, can relax over a mortar or light and heavy

machine guns, or have a few pops with a mount-

ed 14.5mm anti-aircraft gun or a oumber of

sidearms available in a showroom bristling with

Down 0.45% 93.12

Prosecutors allowed Japan's lead-

European stocks tumbled on in-

terest-rate concerns. Page 11.

Virgin Atlantic may aim for a

vider European market. Page 13.

China's Army Plows. Its Swords Into Market Shares

Another shot rings out.

Just when everyone relaxes for a moment,

soft simlight leaving the dun-colored hills in a pleasant haze, everything seems to jump with the dealening kaboom! of a rocket-propelled

anti-tank weapon exploding against a nearby

"It's only 490 year" — about \$90 — "if you want to try that, too," said the young man

handing out weapons to his customers, noticing the stunned look on the face of the amateur

emeanor.

Business/Finance

ing poliocian to plead guilty to a

volunteers' entrephes to run be said: cross that bridge when we get to it."

Only last week, he complained that both major-party candidates had failed to squarely confront hard economic questions such as the federal delicit, suggesting that he might enter

Over the weekend, opinion polls showed that

billionaire businessman to run and that if he Asked by a reporter whether there was any condition under which he would refuse his 18 percent of the Nov. 3 vote. Many analysis concluded that Mr. Perot could not win but would make a volatile election even more un-

On Monday, however, Mr. Perot was treated as a force to be reckoned with. At the invitation of the Perot camp, the teams of campaign advisers to Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush made See PEROT, Page 8

Beijing's Advice to Seoul: Ease Up on North Korea

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

BEUING — President Yang Shangkon of China warned the visiting South Korean president, Roh Tae Woo, on Monday that too much international pressure on the hard-line Communist regime io North Korea might slow rather than advance the reunification of the Korean

"International pressure may not be desirable," Mr. Yang was quoted as telling Mr. Roh. The statement suggested some opposition by China to South Knrea's strategy for persuading the North to halt a suspected nuclear weapons program and to adopt a less hostile stance toward Seoul.

Mr. Yang added, according to the Korean official, that North Korea was suffering eco-

North Korea's last remaining close friend, had confirmed publicly what the West has long suspected, that the North's economy is suffer-Union and Communist bloc.

But the comments also suggested that China believes that if North Korea feels cornered and isolated, it may stiffen its resolve to resist pressure from Seoul rather than become more ac-

cally.
On his visit, the first to China by a South Korean head of state, Mr. Roh has stated publicly that he wants to enlist China in his efforts to force Pyongyang to become more open and flexible, particularly nn the issue of opening its nuclear installations to mutual inspections.

The Chinese president was quoted as sup-

porting the peace process on the Korean Peninsula and the removal of all nuclear weapons from this volatile region. But his reported com-

The firing range is more than an unusual way to kill an afternoon; it is also one of the more

colorful means devised by the People's Libera-

tion Army to transform its tradioonal assets into money-making enterprises, in keeping with

China's policy of turning to the markets rather

than the central government for future growth.

That policy has been particularly important to the military, which experts often refer to as a state within a state. It has its own hospitals,

factories, banks and markets. Since military

strength was a national priority in the tense See SHOOT, Page 8

Peninsula, according to a Korean official.

nomic hardships and wanted to build stronger relations with other countries.

This would be the first time that China,

ing serious problems since losing the conces-sionary trade once offered by the former Soviet

commodating.

That is a line of reasoning Mr. Roh has long rejected, since one aim of his "northern diplomacy" has been to isolate the North diplomati-

implex and delicate. Chinese officials provided little information on the landmark discussions between these Cold War foes, who opened diplomatic rela-

tions last month, four decades after facing each other in the Korean War. But both sides characterized the talks, which are also focusing on economic issues, as unusually amicable.
"My visit and the summit meeting will serve as a monumental turning point toward the promotion of peace and stability in Northeast

ments made it clear that the Chinese see the

problems of Korean unification as being highly

Asia," Mr. Rob was quoted as telling Mr. Yang on Monday in a meeting that lasted nearly two hours. "The key to Northeast Asia's stability is peace on the Korean peninsula." Mr. Yang accepted in principle an invitation to visit South Korea, and the two sides agreed

The two countries are expected to sign several trade and investment agreements during Mr. Roh's four-day visit

to hold regular ministerial level talks on a range

The (Bomb) Secret's Out

Global Drive to Harness Electricity From Fusion Leads U.S. to Compete

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The U.S. government, which battled for decades to keep the workings of the hydrogen bomh secret, is beginning to declassify some of the most sensitive aspects of its design and to let American scientists publish them in scientific litera-

The reason for this reversal is not internal The reason for this reversal is not internal policy, the end of the Cold War or the collapse of the Soviet Union as a military threat. Rather it is foreign competition.

Scientists in Japan, Germany, Spain and Italy, striving to harness the power of tiny, repeated hydrogen-bomb-like blasts for the generation of electrical energy, have openly published the "secrets"

Continued secrecy for similar research in the United States was seen as stilling the exchange of ideas, inhibiting progress and limiting international cooperation. At times U.S. scientists have been ordered

published the "secrets."

to avoid meetings with foreign scientists, because they would have run the risk of discussing classified information. As a result, the Department of Energy, the keeper of the secrets, carried ont one round

of declassification in 1990, and said it was readying another.
"It's a landmark," said Ray E. Kidder, a

senior physicist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California who helped pioneer hydrogen bombs and the field of small-scale blasts, "In view of the fact that this material has been withheld for so long, and that many people for perfectly sound reasons wanted to have it declassified, it's very important."

An Energy Department official said.

There's no question that in declassification you give something up, that you provide information to people who didn't have it before. But it's risk versus benefit. Everybody agrees that the gains are bigger than The official said the general idea behind

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the hydrogen bomh was already out and that continued secrecy over its peaceful applica-don in the form of small-scale fusion was isolating the United States from work overseas that increasingly was on the cutting

edge of research.
"Half the world is publishing this materi-

See BOMB, Page 6



By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

CHEMNITZ, Germany — He is tall and powerfully built, with close-cropped hair, a pockmarked face and a rough chahair, a pockmarked tace and a rough cha-risms that has made him a leader of right-ist youth gangs in the Chemnitz area. Although be will not give his name to

outsiders, many young people know and admire him. They see him as someone who not only complains about conditions in Eastern Germany but also stands ready for action, including attacks on foreigners.

"When there is violence. I'm there right away," he told a visitor after stepping out of his customized Trabant. He said he had taken part in several attacks on hostels for

"People here have no jobs and no hope, and meanwhile our government is giving money to foreigners for nothing," he fumed. "It's time to stand up for Germany. We're going to clean up this country. Nn foreigners, no filth, no drugs, no por-nography and work for everyone. Germany is going to be great again."

Chemnitz has been the scene of several attacks, and both young people and the city authorities say a major assault like the one last month in Rostock, 450 kilometers (280 miles) north of here, is entirely possi-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dapatches

agreed to meet on Wednesday to

try to solve the problems between

July last year, the UN peace envoy

Cyrus R. Vance said Monday.

their two countries, at war since

Mr. Vance and the European

Community mediator, Lord Owen,

co-chairmen of the Geneva confer-

ence on Yugoslavia, spoke in re-

porters after a day of meetings with Yugoslav and Serbian leaders.

Presidents Cosic and Tudjman to

meet them to begin talks with the

aim of solving problems between

their two countries," Mr. Vance said, referring to President Dobrica

Cosic of the rump state of Yugoslavia and President Franjo Tudiman

and their first meeting will take place in Geneva this Wednesday,"

New York City?

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The two presidents have agreed

Visiting **

of Croatia.

Mr. Vance said.

The co-chairmen have invited

Presidents of Croatia

And Yugoslavia to Meet

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav persons were killed and more than and Croatian presidents have 20 injured when a shell hit a ceme-

dio said.

Conversations with rightist youths suggest that although most of them are frustrated, angry and prepared for violence, they are largely without political ideology. Many are unemployed and come from families whose lives have been thrown into upheaval by German remification.

But a small number of young people, perhaps only a few dozen, have schooled themselves with neo-Nazi propaganda and emerged as leaders of amorphous gangs that harass and beat foreigners, attack cafes favored by leftists, and hurl rocks and bottles at hostels where asylum-seek-

The immediate source of the conflict is the growing number of foreigners who are streaming into Germany seeking political asylum. The number of applicants for asylum this year is expected to be more than half a million, double what it was last year. All are entitled to live at government expense until their cases are decided, which usually takes months or even years.

But even if every foreigner in Germany were to disappear overnight, youth work-ers say, some new group of victims would "You have in understand the back-ground of this problem," said Tobias Kogge, youth services director in Chem-nitz. "In the old East Germany, kids had a

path clearly laid out for them. They went

In Sarajevo, meanwhile, three

tery during a funeral, Bosnian ra-

The attack on Monday was simi-

lar to one that shocked the world in

early August. The radio blamed Serbian irre-

gulars for firing the shell, but there was no proof who was responsible.

Doctors at the city's French hospi-

tal confirmed the casualty figures and said many of those wounded

The earlier attack, on Aug. 4,

occurred during the funeral of two

orphans. The grandmother of one

of the children and four other peo-

ple were injured, but no one was killed on that occasion.

Bosnian radin also reported on

Monday that tank, mortar and ar-

tillery fire had rained on the town

of Gradacae in northern Bosnia-

Herzegovina, killing four people, and that heavy shelling on Saraje-vo's Croatian-held western suburb

The radio also said that an attack thal began a week ago on the town of Jajoe in western Bosnia was still

going on. According to reports from the town of 50,000 there was

nn water or electricity, and food and medicine were running out.

A Croatian radio report said a

small number of Yugoslav Army jets had attacked with rockets in

the area of Slavonski Samac, inside

Mr. Vance and Lord Owen, who

beginning a further round of "eth-

populations, in western Bosnia.

Croatia and Montenegro.

arrived in Belgrade on Monday.

Croatia on the Bosnian border.

of Stup had wounded six.

were in serious condition.

in school, they were given a career, they were trained and then they went to work. Living conditions weren't great, but every-one had what amounted to full social pro-

"The unification process has been compressed into too short a time, and these kids suddenly see themselves without anything. Kids feel disoriented and over-whelmed, They develop feelings of hatred. In moments of social crisis, people look for someone to blame. Foreigners are the

most convenient target."

Adding to the alienation these young people feel is the stark, claustrophobic ugliness of their surroundings. Many rightist groups in Chemnitz are based in and around Fritz-Heckert-Gebiet, a dense concentration of towering apartment buildings built in the 1960s and 70s.

Grim complexes like this are home in many of the angry rioters in Rostock and nther communities, and no one is surprised that one of the best-known extrem-ist groups in Chemnitz calls itself Heckert

Though 85,000 people live in the Heckert complex, including about 17,000 young people, there is not a single gym, movie house, theater, library or sports field. Through the efforts of Mr. Kogge and nthers, six small youth clubs have been

Outside of a youth club, a handful of young people gathered on a recent afternoon. Two were recognized neo-Nazi leaders who wore iron cross emblems and patches proclaiming "I'm Proud in be German." The others were admiring fol-

"Gassing Jews is not what we're inter-ested in, but Hitler had some good ideas," said one of the leaders. Asked which of Hitler's ideas were good, everyone quickly shouted the same answer: work. Under the Nazi regime, they said, there were jobs for

"There was something else, too," said one leader. "In the Hitler era, Germany was something good, something clean, something big and powerful. Now we're covered with dirt."

Although several members of the group were drinking or already inebriated, they railed against drug use, and one said he was prepared to kill anyone he found smoking hashish. Youth workers said that hashish, like long hair, is taken as a symbol of leftist sympathy, while alcohol is con-sidered a manly, proletarian intoxicant. All said they were ready for violence,

not only against foreigners but also against anyone they perceived as unclean. "Something is very wrong in Germany," complained one youth. "We're going to fix

167 Killed WORLD BRIEFS As Pakistani Iliescu Holds Lead in Romania Vote **Jet Crashes**

In Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal — A Pa-kistani airliner carrying 167 pas-sengers and crew crashed on a pine-covered hillside as it approached

the Katmandu airport Monday,

killing everyone on board. It was

the second air disaster here in two

The airline said in Pakistan that

the plane may have been flying too

low as it neared Katmanda. The

Rescue crews that reached the

site by helicopter said the plane was on fire. An airman lowered himself on a rope for a closer look at the crash site about 22 kilome-

ters (14 miles) south of Katmandu but found no evidence of survivors.

said an official of the Katmand

airport, Nagendra Prasad Ghimire Airline officials said at least 89

of the 155 passengers were Europe-ans and that the jet had a crew of 12. Thirty-five Britons, including a missionary family with three chil-dren, were among the passengers, the Pakistani airline reported in

London. Most of the other Britons were headed for climbing vacations

in the Himalayas, the airline said.

The missionaries were identified

by All Nations Christian College in Ware, England, as Andrew Wil-kins, 38, and his wife, Helen, 36.

Airline officials in Karachi said

the passengers also included 12 Dutch citizens, 29 Spaniards, 10 Italians, 2 Swiss, 1 German, 10

Nepalese, 2 Bangladeshis, and 12

A Thai Airways jetliner, an Airbus A310-300, crashed into a mountain north of the Katmandu

airport on July 31 after it overshot

The cause of that crash is still

the runway on a landing approach, killing 113 people.

being investigated, but the manufacturer of the aircraft said the evi-

dence pointed to pilot error. A Ca-

nadian team investigating the crash said last month that the pilnt had

struggled with faulty wing flaps minutes before the disaster.

who was pregnant.

weather was "normal."

BUCHAREST (AP) — Voters appear to have given President Ion liescu, a former Communist, a commanding lead in the Romania's second elections since the end of Communist rule, early official returnations. showed Monday. With just under 4 percent percent of the ballong counted, Mr. Iliescu was leading with about 42.6 percent. The masts inopposition candidate, the dean of Bucharest University, Emil Constant Datasecu, had 33.1 percent, and the radical nationalist Gheorghe Funding up

13.2 percent. The results roughly correspond to early predictions based an exit post wife, which showed Mr. Biescu winning 46.9 percent of Sunday's vote to 33d \$680 percent for Mr. Constantinescu. Rules require a runoff Oct. 11 if none scense, the six presidential candidates receives a majority. But analysts said a court appeared Mr. Biescu was headed for almost certain re-election. Officials: TV orted that 74 percent of the 16.4 million eligible voters participated?

Guzmán Is Moved to Island Off Lima

LIMA (AP) — Abimael Guzmán Reynoso, the Shining Path guerrilla chief captured earlier this month, has been moved under tight security to a heavily guarded naval base on an island off Lima, the police said. Mr. The pilot of the Pakistan Airlines Airbus A300 had given no sign that anything was wrong before contact was lost with the plane as it neared Katmandu on a flight from Kara-Guzman, facing a military tribunal and life imprisonment, was moved from police custody in the capital to the naval training base on San Lorenzo, a small island within view of Lima. chi, Pakistan. Officials said the

President Alberto Fujimori ordered Mr. Guzmán moved, apparently over fears of a Shining Path attempt to free him from the headquarters of the anti-terrorist police in Lima, the newspaper El Comercio reported. There have been several escapes from the building in recent years. San Lorenzo is one of the most heavily gnarded military bases in Peru.

plane was flying at 7,500 feet (about 2,300 meters) when it Suharto Is Said to Back Japan at UN should have been at 9,000 feet, an

TOKYO (AFP) — President Suharto of Indonesia expressed support Monday for a permanent seat for Japan on the United Nations Security Council, Japanese officials said. He made the remarks during a meeting with Prime Minister Küchi Miyazawa, they said.

The Indonesian leader was quoted as having said that the current Security Council, organized by five powers following the end of World War II, was out of date. Countries other than the five — Britain, China.

France, Russia and the United States - should be allowed to become permanent members, he said.

India Seeking Investment by French

PARIS (AP) — India's prime minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, arrived Monday for a three-day visit in which he plans to solicit French investment, discuss weapons purchases and ensure continued supply of nuclear fuel. His schedule includes meetings with President François Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy and cabinet ministers.

Mr. Rao's year-old government has scrapped many rules that had long discouraged Western investment, and he is now intent in attracting more of it. He is expected to seek investment by French companies in nicals, computer software, aeronautics and telecommunications.

Talks Over 3 Gulf Islands Collapse

ABU DHABI (Combined Dispatches) - Talks between the United Arah Emirates and Iran on three disputed islands collapsed Monday, a day after they started, and the emirates blamed Tehran.

The U.A.E. believes the Iranian side shoulders the responsibility for nnt achieving progress in the negotiations," an official statement said.

"The U.A.E. has no choice but to resort to all available peaceful means to assert its sovereignty over the three islands." Iran rejected any challenge

Iran's chief delegate said that Tehran would not discuss the Greater and Lesser Tumbs, seized by Iran in 1971; before then they had belonged to the sheikhdom of Ras al Khaima. The Tanbs and Abu Musa are situated at the head of the Gulf.

Impeachment Vote Is Due in Brazil

BRASILIA (WP) - The Brazilian Congress will vote Tuesday on whether to begin impeachment proceedings against President Fernando Collor de Mello for corruption, culminating the most acute crisis in Latin America's largest nation since the turnoil in the early 1960s that led to two decades of military dictatorship.

The vote will determine whether Brazil sinks further into paralysis and

political confrontation, if Mr. Collor is supported, or moves into a new period of weak but stable government, if he is impeached. Two-thirds, or 336, of the 503 members of the lower house must vote in favor to start the impeachment process. If they do, Mr. Collor will be suspended from office for 180 days while he is tried by the Senate. He will be replaced by

Vice President Itamar Franco.
Mr. Collor is accused of taking \$6.5 million in illicit payments for his personal spending from a businessman who ran a kickback ring inside the government, and of lying to cover up the payments.

A Serb cleaning up with his mother's help after returning from the front in the battle for Jaice.

More Russian Troops Set for Tajikistan

nic cleansing," the name given to the forced eviction of non-Serbian Russia's Defense Ministry was increasing its troop strength reportedly to as much as 10,000. And they were expected to bring It was acting formally at Tajikistan's request. up the question of increased "aerial combat activities" in Bosnia and the demilitarization of Prevlaka,

the strategic peninsula 50 kilome-ters (30 miles) southeast of Du-hrovnik on the border between mountainous republic bordering Afgha since democratic and Islamic groups began taking power from the former Communist pres-

(Reuters, AFP) ident, Rakhman Nabiyev, in recent months. against the new leaders last month in a conflict that has its roots mainly in tribal and territorial because "there are weapons pouring into Tajik-istan from the outside."

stan in growing numbers in recent months, fearing a backlash against them because of

The new troops would be used "to stop the actions leading to the capture of armaments, military hardware and ammunition belonging to Russian troops, as well as illegal actions by

A local official in the region quickly condemned the deployment and demanded that the whole division be withdrawn.

Nurali Kurbanov, head of the Kurgan Tyube city chief executive, was quoted by the Itar-Tass press agency as calling the deployment a "crime against the Tajik people" and demanding that the leadership of Russian troops be prosecuted.

The deployment announcement came as pro-Nabiyev fighters in the Kurgan Tyube region

TRAVEL UPDATE

Scandinavian Airlines System has opened its first hotel in Asia, the SAS Royal Beijing, midway between the international airport and the or of the Chinese capital.

Norwegian cabin personnel of SAS have threatened to strike at mid-night Tuesday if their demands for job guarantees and the rebiring of laid-off workers were not met, according to a union official. An airline spokesman said that such a strike would affect about 30 percent of domestic flights and only marginally affect the carrier's international flights.

Sixty-two people were killed and 66 others injured in 45 accidents on Spanish highways between Friday evening and Sunday midnight, a traffic department spokeswoman said Monday. About 1,400 people died in traffic accidents in Spain from June in September.

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Herald Eribune

CONFERENCES

INSIDE CENTRAL & EASTERN **EUROPE: POLITICS,** PROSPECTS & THE PEOPLE Co-sponsors: RISC International and the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute October 8 - 9, Vienna

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OIL & MONEY: PLANNING FOR CHAOS Co-sponsor: The Oil Daily: Energy Compass Group November 16 - 17, London

Russian officials have reported a flood of sion in southern Tajikistan would be increased MOSCOW — Russia on Monday ordered more troops to the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, where incipient civil war is threatening to spill into Russian bases and across the Afghan broder.

Russia officials have reported a flood of southern Tajikistan would be increased to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to the full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be set mades as well as weapons raids on Russian military western estimates say that could be uncreased to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures by the second of the full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures by the second of the full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures, but to its full compliment; be gave no figures as well as weapons raids on Russian military well as weapons

although a ministry spokesman said the forces were there only to defend Russians. A virtual civil war has crupted in the poor,

Farmers and rural workers in the southern Kulyah and Kurgan Tyuhe regions rebelled

Russian residents have been leaving Tajikirising nationalist and religious passions.

warring groups against Russian servicemen and their families," the Defense Ministry said in a statement

A ministry spokesman said the 201st Divi-

captured 10 tanks and armored personnel carriers from the 201st Division, according in the

Red Tape and Disputes Slow Moscow Aid

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Bureaucratic red tape in Moscow and Western capitals, together with quarrels over the repayment of \$70 billion in foreign debt incurred by the Soviet Union, has seriously slowed aid to Russia, international financial offi-

cials say. The delays mean that Russia will not receive this year the \$24 billion promised in April by President George Bush and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, although most of the money should arrive by the end of March 1993.

The delays are important besumers need Western currency in Bank of the United States. The buy the imports needed to revive bank, a U.S. agency, recently

industrial production. Western of agreed to finance \$221 million ficials worry that continued eco-nomic decline could lead in unfavorable political changes.

offered because of disputes about the terms and overdue past debts, while some loans to pay for imports have been made available but are not being tapped as the plunging value of the ruble makes enter-prises wary of buying costly goods even with government financing.

"The money is not getting in there, that is very, very true, and we need to get those credits in there," said Eugene K. Lawson, the vice cause Russian factories and con-chairman of the Export-Import

worth of exports to Russia. Viktor F. Kronyov, an adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin who handles foreign-assistance issues, said in Moscow last week: "All Some loans have not even been credit lines have been cut off because we have not been able in pay

for the old ones. There are no credcan grain. And Canadian officials

point out that Russia has barely touched a \$100 million credit for industrial equipment.

The \$24 billion pledge included
\$11 billion of bilateral aid. The
1MF has calculated that bilateral

aid to Russia totaled nearly \$6 bil-lion in the first half of 1992, sug-gesting that the \$11 billion target would be reached if the same pace is maintained in the second half. The rest of the \$24 billion pack-

age is to come from the postponement of interest payments by Russia, new loans from multilateral institutions like the IMF and the World Bank, and a special fund to

defend the value of the ruble.

But the specific makeup of the \$24 billion has always been murky.

"We received one contradictory document after another about what was in and what was not, and then the dates slipped," said Jeffrey Sachs, a Harvard professor and economic adviser to the Russian government.

A variety of problems explain Russian officials' complaints that aid is behind schedule and less than

problems is Russia's inability to raise foreign currency to pay its 61 percent share of the Soviet debt: Deputy Prime Minister Alexander N. Shokhin of Russia said that Spain had frozen a \$1.5 billion

line of credit because Russia was

\$200 million behind on its debts.

· A British official said the European Community would post-pone the release of a \$460 million food loan because the Community had not received a \$13 million interest payment. The European Bank for Re-

construction and Development, which was in lend up to \$1 billion which was in lend up to \$1 billion this year, has only recently agreed this year, has only recently agreed in lend \$17 million because of difficulty in finding reliable borrowers, and has not disbursed any money.

The IMF granted Russia a \$1 billion credit nearly two months of American grain. And Canadian officials because the interest rate, 7.5 per-cent, is too high, Mr. Shokhin said. ent, is too high, Mr. Shokhin said.

OUS. government backing for \$2.2 billion worth af oil and gas deals in Russia has been held up by a dispute between the United States and the World Bank over whether the repayment plans would crode the World Bank's relain to receive the receiver to the states.

Raids in 4 Nations Net 201 Suspects The Associated Page

claim to receive precedence on any

payments by Russia.

A variety of problems explain

Russian officials complaints that aid is behind schedule and less than commissions, was among those they had expected. Central to the picked up, authorities reported.

The arrests, in the United States, Italy, Britain and Costa Rica over Italy, Britain and Costa Rice over the past week, were announced at a Repath news conference attended by senior Italian officials and the U.S. ambassador, Peter Secchia, who said: "This is only one battle in a war that goes on. We can't stop here."

The Weather Forecast for Wednesday through Friday North America
A tropical storm may affect
the Southeast or mid-Adamtic
coasts of the U.S. Wednesday before moving out to
sea. New York City and
Boston will be cool Viednesday and Thursday and their
warm up Friday Chicago will
become warm by the and of
the week Europe
Wednesday and Thursday
will leature partial sunshine
in Pari4 and London, but
showers are likely Friday
The end of the workweek will
be tranque in Geneva with
manning log and allermon
sunshine. Rome will be
mostly surny and cool, while
Medind is sunny and warm.

Legend: A-sunny, poperty thusty, e-cloudy sh-showers, I-thu sh-show was, Wit-Westher All maps, forecasts and data in

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CAMPAIGN '92 / THE HOMOSEXUAL ISSUE

Campaign 'Contributions' of the Free Variety

LITTLE ROCK. Arkansas — An important-looking document purred from the fax machine at Clinton for President campaign headquarters.

"Re: draft issue," it began, "My third memo on this. Point 1. Call a news conference! . . I am beginning to worry that you guys are running a 'candy assed' reactive in-the-bunkers campaign. . . I entreat you: ATTACK-ATTACK-and more ATTACK!

The campaign gets hundreds of messages like that every day, by fax, phone and letter — a torreut of free, unsolicited advice from anxious supporters across America. Would-be advisers to the Democratic nominee scrawl multipoint memos on notebook paper; compose battle plans of 10 or 20 or even 35 pages, complete with footnotes; produce homemade advertisements on videotape cas-settes; record campaign theme songs in basement studios, and even draft speeches, with tips on proper delivery.

Of course, campaign kibitzing is a bipartisan sport. At the Bush-Quayle headquarters in Washington, those running the "comments" line are taking suggestions and reactions at the rate of about 700 calls

a week, according to a spokesman, Tony Mitchell.

lo addition, the campaign had logged, as of Sept. 4, 19,000 pieces of mail. "Most of them are people that are giving their own ideas on what should be done and how it should be handled," said the correspondence director, Rena Sahlke.

(WP)

New Yorker's Ads Show 'Pit Buil' Qualities

WASHINGTON - ft is money - specifically, a war chest of more than \$3.7 million — that has allowed Senator Alfonse M.
D'Amato of New York, a Republican, to quickly hit the airways with
ads aimed at stealing the thunder of his Democratic opponent,

Robert Abrams, the state attorney general.

After winning his party's primary election this month, Mr. Abrams promised to spotlight questions about Mr. D'Amato's integrity. The incumbent has responded with commercials that — citing a report by the state Commission on Government Integrity—charge that Mr. Abrams's fund-raising practices as attorney general have been "implicitly coercive." Other D'Amato spots tout his endorsement by a former New York City mayor, Edward I. Koch. Mr. Koch, who is a Democrat, praises Mr. D'Amato as "New York's

Democrat Faltering in Race Against Spector

· PHILADELPHIA - Lynn H. Yeakel, who won an upset victory in the Democratic primary for a U.S. Senate seat in Pennsylvania with a 20-day advertising blitz, has begun blanketing the state with three image-building television commercials. A lot is riding on these advertisements and those that come in the next five weeks, because

political analysts say the Yeakel campaign has been floundering.

These analysts say that Ms. Yeakel, a former fund-raiser for women's charities who is making her first bid for elected office, has lost ground to the Republican incumbent, Arlen Specter, who is seeking a third term in the Senate.

New polls, taken by the candidates and an independent polling firm, Mason-Dixon Opinion Research, suggest that Mr. Specter has moved into the lead. The race had previously been a dead heat, with Ms. Yeakel coasting on the momentum from her primary campaign.
Her primary victory is widely credited to her advertisement that

rekindled voters' anger with Mr. Specter for his prosecutorial questioning of Anita F. Hill in the confirmation hearings of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court.

Quote-Unquote:

Wayne R. LaPierre Jr., executive director of the National Rifle Association: "We're doing our best to Chinton-proof Congress. We seek candidates pledged to vote against any gun-ban bill he may send

Both Sides Are Looking To Shake Up Congress

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - While each presidential candidate claims that only his election can bring change. to the capital, change of historic proportions in another branch of government, Congress, is guaran-teed. Both parties insiders and out-siders are already at work trying to

shape those changes.

The next Congress will almost certainly have more new members than any since 1949, when there were 134, and it is likely to reflect greater political change than any since 1981. But unlike most major shifts in the past, the partisan message will almost surely be mixed, with increases of Democrats in the Senate and Republicans in the

Yet the ultimate impact of the changes in Congress — historical highs in black, Hispanic and female lawmakers, plus a lot of new members committed to reducing Congress's perks and power — seems sure to depend on how the presi-dential election turns out.

The plotting for change, from different sides, focuses on the two possible presidential outcomes. Democratic leaders are at work or-ganizing for a legislative blitz they hope will recall the first days of the New Deal or at least the Great Society if their candidate, Bill Clinton, wins. For example, House Democrats expect to have all 22 committees organized by Inaugura-tion Day, Jan. 20, instead of late February as in the past.

They will be trying to achieve what Republicans like Representative Jim Leach of Iowa call a hun-. dred-days phenomenou. A primary motive is that if they can pass sev-eral important bills fast, they can argue that past inaction was all President George Bush's fault.

On the other side, House Republicans are looking inward, encouraging newcomers to raise anew the banner of congressional reform their euphemism for ways to diminisb the power Democrats have piled high in 38 years as the majority party.

One Republican hopeful from Palo Alto, California, Tom Huen-ing is trying to organize a meeting in Omaha for all newly elected freshmen, before any of the formal orientation meetings or caucuses and before Washington can east its corrupting pall on him and his colleagues. His announced target is the seniority system. He said he and other able new members should not bave to wait to get important committee posts.

Internal reform will be on the agenda whoever wins, especially in the House. Democrats as well as Republicans have campaigned on the theme that Congress is one of the nation's leading problems. But the subject will be more dominant if Mr. Bush wins, key members from both parties feel, because they think be will have little success in trying to cow Congress into adopting his legislative program, as Ron-ald Reagan did in 1981, with claims of a voters' mandate for action.

Away From the Hustings

 Hospitals are apparently violating Medicare law, federal investiga-tors say, ooting that many facilities, under financial stress, are increasingly looking to doctors as a source of additional money and demanding payments for the referral of patients.

Amy Fisher, the teenager who shot and wounded the wife of her alleged 36-year-old lover, admitted herself to a Long Island psychiat-ric ward as she continues to recover from two suicide attempts, her

A 9-year-old boy accidentally shot and killed his 12-year-old cousin in Brooklyn. The boys apparently got the gum out of the bedroom of a tenant who bved in their house, relatives said, and began playing with the weapon, which they thought they had unloaded.
After a monthlong strike, teachers in Detroit returned to work with a tentative contract in hand. Classes begin Tuesday for 168,000 students in the nation's seventh-largest school system.
A two-foot-high cross, doused in gasoline, was set aftame on the front yard of a black family's home in Medford, New York, a mostly white Long Island suburb where residents say there is little apparent racial tension.

• A brushfire destroyed more than 3,500 acres and about 30 residences in Wenatchee, Washington, about 100 miles east of Seattle, officials said. They said the blaze originated with a campfire. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the retired general who led the Gulf War forces, started a book-signing tour for his "It Doesn't Take a Hero" at a bookstore in Carrollwood, Florida. The session drew more than

at a bookstore in Carrollwood, Florida. The session drew indictional 1,500 people and ran three hours over schedule.

The prosecutor who has been mable to make marrier charges stick against Dr. Jack Kevorkian because of a gap in the law lashed out at Michigan legislators after the suicide-machine inventor helped a fifth person kill herself. "It's just a disgraceful disregard of their duty," said the Oakland County prosecutor, Richard Thompson. "They'd rather deal with simple things like the state insert, the state flower."

NIT, UPI, AP

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In Backlash Over 'Bashing,' Gay Bloc Mobilizes for Clinton

By Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — It may not be the center of the political universe, but on San Francisco's Castro Street, the bub of the city's large homosexual community, there is no doubt about which presidential candidate is the favorite.

"Gay people are going ape — they're going crazy over Clinton," said Dennis Peron, a veteran AIDS and gay rights activist who lives in the Castro district. "You see voter registration tables every weekend, and they're registering gay people by the droves. Every single block on my street has a Clinton-Gore sign.

"Everybody's charged up about this thing, and they smell blood." The scene on Castro Street typifies the political activism that is sweeping gay com-

mmities nationwide. Aggressive courtship of the gay vote by Clinton, the Democratic nomin combined with Republican attacks on the homosexual "lifestyle" during last month's national convention, have elevated gay rights to a major issue in presidential poli-

staging fund-raisers that are raking in hun-dreds of thousands of dollars for the Clin-ton campaign and other sympathetic can-

This is the first time that gay and lesbian issues — our very existence — have really been an issue in a campaign," said Tim McFeeley, executive director of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, the nation's largest gay political lobby, which is sending 500 volunteer organizers to line up votes for Mr. Clinton in six target states. At the same time, however, the religious time to pressing its attack.

And the group's ads show, when homosexual rights issues enter presidential politics, things can get nastry.

During the Republican convention, QW, a gay magazine, threatened to start public-ly exposing closet bomosexuals who are administration officials or other prominent Republicans who participated in what Maer Rashon the editor called a "relent-

Groups such as Pat Robertson's Christian Coaliton have put combatting homo-sexual rights at the center of their "family values" agenda and were instrumental in winning adoption of Republican platform planks opposing civil rights law protec-tions for homosexuals and same-sex mar-

over the weekend, the Christian Action Network, another organization on the religious right, began spending \$500,000 to air a 30-second anti-Clinton ad that features footage of protest marches by homosexuals in black leather juxtaposed to claims that Mr. Clinton's vision includes "job quotas" and "special civil rights" for homosexuals.

tion Network two years ago. "When they want to take their agenda in the streets, we will meet them in the streets."

them in the halls of Congress."

As the group's ads show, when homosexual rights issues enter presidential politics,

Maer Rashon, the editor, called a "relentless gay-bashing atmosphere."
The magazine has already stirred nation-

al controversy by naming some names. It was the first to identify John Schlafly, the son of Phyllis Schlafly and a lawyer for her conservative Eagle Forum lobbying orga-

nization, as homosexual.

"If they're going to make gays and lesbians a pobical football, they're going to have to pay the price," Mr. Rashon said. in recent weeks, Vice President Dan Quayle and other senior Republicans have played down the family-values theme in response to warnings that it was turning off women and moderate suburban voters.

Despite qualms about Mr. Clinton by a handful of hard-line activists, gay groups are mobilizing as never before—beginning two ting drives, holding block parties and monosexual community," said Martin women and moderate suburban voters.

But some gay leaders say the backlash from the August convention portends a development that could have long-term consequences—the emergence of the na-

In the past, many activists say, homosexuals rarely voted on gay issues, if only because they were oever debated openly, at least not at the national level. Because large segments of the gay community are educated and affluent, Republicans were competitive. It is impossible to measure precisely, but some activists estimate that President George Bush captured as much as 35 per-

cent of the homosexual vote in 1988. Even during the first two years of his presidency, Mr. Bush was viewed sympathetically by many homosexuals. He was, as "It' for example, the first president to invite gay leaders to the White House following point," the passage of the Hate Crimes Statistics and Americans With Disabilities acts, a

move that riled some on the religious right.
"Our members were pretty loyal Bush supporters," said Rich Tafel, director of adolescent services for Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts and president of the Log Cabin Federation, a gay Republi-can organization that claims about 6,000

convention, the federation dropped its sup-port for the Bush-Quayle ticket. "Politically, it's very much in my interest to stop George Bush, and I will do whatever, it takes to stop his ticket," said Mr. Tafel, who estimates that the gay vote "will be 90 percent for Clinton."

So lopsided a vote could become crucial

in some states. Glen Maxey, a Democrat who last year became the first openly gay person elected to the Texas Legislature, has been leading an intense voter registration drive in Aus-

in's large gay community.

Mr. Maxey thinks that gay voters "will be the margin" if Mr. Clinton carries Texas. "It's a solid block vote the Republicans can't pry away with dynamice at this point," he said.

Perhaps more important, in terms of long-term impact, has been the increase in contributions by homosexuals to the Clin-ton campaign. David Mixner, a Los Ange-les-based fund-raiser and a senior Clinton adviser, and said that homosequals had raised \$2.5 million for Mr. Clinton, which is more than four times the amount that went to Michael S. Dukakis in 1988.

About \$800,000 of that was generated by But this year, the political calculus has changed dramatically, Mr. Tafel said. Reacting to the party platform, and to the prominence of the religious right at the contributions to favored candidates.

Bush Is Taunted Over Debates

Clinton Calls President 'Kid in a Play Yard'

this Tuesday."

cord oo crime.

Church.

David White, a spokesman for

rection, said the average amount of

sas was 26.5 percent.

BALTIC, South Dakota - Gov-

ernor Bill Clinton of Arkansas said Mooday that President George Bush was behaving like "a kid in a play yard" in his refusal to debate. under rules set by a bipartisan com-

Io dodging a debate on the commission's terms, Mr. Bush was say-ing in effect, "We will do it my way or no way," Mr. Clinton declared in a nationally televised interview. Mr. Clinton, the Democrat candidate, said the president wanted to avoid a debate on the economy.

Interviewed simultaneously on another television program Mon-day, Mr. Bush said that the "big difference in this election is going to be over taxes." He described the difference as

one between what he called the Democrats' penchant for "tax and spend versus lowering the taxes and lowering the spending," as be

Mr. Bush promised anew to "hold the line" on tax increases if re-elected but was reductant at first to call that a no-new-taxes pledge. He did not, however, retreat from his declaration in New Jersey carlier this month when he said: "We do not need to raise taxes. I am not going to do it again - ever,

His press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, subsequently sought to dis-courage reporters from interpreting that as some kind of new "read my lips, no new taxes" declaration from Mr. Bush. That is the line he used in accepting the Republican Party's nomination to run for president in 1988.

Asked at one point Monday if his new comments meant there would be no new taxes in a second Bush administration, the president replied: "That's exactly what it means. Exactly.

Mr. Bush has been criticized and, in some cases, deserted by conservatives who say he broke his word by cooperating with Congress on a tax rise once he was in the White

Mr. Clinton, in his broadcast interview, said the debate format the president favored was like the one four years ago in which Mr. Bush "got to zing old Dukakis over and over again and blow off the questions because they had to go to the next panelist." Michael Dukakis, then governor of Massachusetts, ran against Mr. Bush in 1988, los-

ing in a landslide. Mr. Clinton has agreed to debate with a single moderator as proposed by the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates while Mr. Bush has held out for a panel of four reporters to do the ques

As a result of the Bush refusal, a proposed debate in Michigan last week never happened and one pro-posed for Louisville on Tuesday is

unlikely.

"There is a recognized, bipartisan debate commission," Mr. Clinton said. "The co-chairman of it is Gerald Ford, a Republican former president. Frank Fahrenkopf is on it. He worked in three of George Bush's national campaigns. They have been the recognized sponsor of this."

"They made a recommenda-tion," he said. "There was just as much Republican input as Demo-cratic. And I accepted it. It is not true that both of us are equally at

fault."
Mr. Clinton added: "George Bush was like a kid in a play yard. He said, 'I don't want to play that way. I don't like that We'll do it

my way or no way." "
Mr. Clinton said that if the commission switched and went to the



The 1991 Corrections Yearbook four-member panel preferred by Mr. Bush, "that's fine with me." compiled by the Criminal Justice Institute in New York says the av-But he said he would not "trash three years of work" by the comerage length of stay for an Arkansas inmate is two years, five months "If was in East Lansing last Tues-day," he said. "Til be in Louisville" and 12 days, slightly above the na-tional average of about two years.

"Americans want to take crime out of their neighborhoods and put Later, during a campaign trip to the neighbors back," Mr. Bush dean inner city neighborhood in St. Louis, Mr. Bush attacked what he Louis, Mr. Bush attacked what he clared. He said too many people said was his Democratic rival's re- "afraid to come out from a jail called home" because of the threat of violent crime in cities.

Mr. Bush said the crime rate in Mr. Bush said his administration Arkansas during Mr. Clinton's tenwas "close to agreement" with mre as governor rose at more than twice the national rate, and he as-Congress on a compromise crime serted that too many convicted bill. He said it would include a criminals in Arkansas are let out of provision imposing the death penalty for unirders committed by "as-sassins, terrorists and drug lords." jail before serving their full sen-He later added to the list gang "This kind of record is not right

for Arkansas and it is not right for America," Mr. Bush said in a speech to a couple of hundred people at St. Francis de Sales Catholie

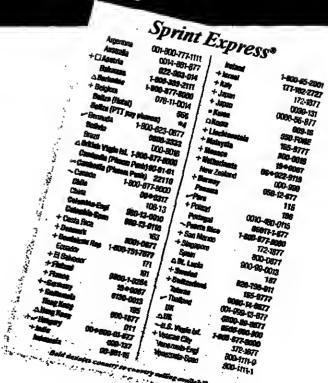
murders "and other depraved acts."

The Bush campaign, which usually emphasizes the president's commitment to reducing govern-ment spending, cited as evidence of the Arkansas Department of Cor-Mr. Bush's law-and-order credentials his proposals for a 59 percent time served on a sentence in Arkan-increase in federal spending to fight crime.



Bill Clinton, right, with Senator Tom Harkin in his home state of Iowa, where the Democratic C presidential nominee spoke at Indianola. Mr. Clinton defeated Mr. Harkin for the nomination.

Announcing the lready in one.

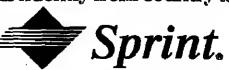


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Herald Tribune.

Nuclear Testing Is Passé

which George Bush jetusoned his resistance to a legislated end to nuclear testing. He did it after Congress attached a test phaseout to a politically tempting appropriations bill on energy and water. Suddenly it became not so urgent for the Bush administration to continue its plans for limited testing to keep the deterrent in working order. No matter. it's a good result. The United States will move in stages through a testing moratorium and a program of restricted testing to termination by 1997. There were different views on the timing and phasing of a ban. What counts is that an end is now in sight.

Nuclear testing has come with many purposes. At first and thereafter, it was done to build, improve and maintain an arsenal. It was also done to convey resolve and send signals of power and purpose. In the dark Cold War days, limits on testing became the central political arens in which both great powers, without really limiting their arsenals, sought to display a responsible re-straint. When finally the Soviet Union imploded, its strategic standoff with the United States dissolved. With it dissolved the main rationales for testing.

The nuclear threat is no longer the Kremlin but proliferation. This has made it possi-

Let's not be too picky about the basis on ble for the United States to demonstrate to others that it is serious about limiting nuclear power, including nuclear preparation and nuclear flexing, as an instrument of policy. The place of nuclear power in the American future will be under scrutiny for a long time. But the greatest nuclear "haves" will no longer be sending this compromising message to the ouclear "have nots": We may and must test; you may not and must not.

China lit off a huge test, apparently to intimidate India, last May. With the United States joining a testing moratorium, however. China, if it continues testing isolates itself among the permanent five Security Council members who have taken on special duties to control the most dangerous weapons. It is true that the Chinese have never exactly been moved by a desire for world popularity. But they at least should have an interest in going along on this. Chinese restraint would play into the Indian nuclear debate and thence into the Pakistani. An end to testing is not the answer to nuclear containment everywhere. Iraq, North Korea, Israel and Pakistan have not tested but have worked on bombs anyway. But by political chain reactions, the work of nonproliferation proceeds. A test ban plays its essential part.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let's Stop This Milosevic

The Dead of Winter

Western spinelessness is about to let hundreds of thousands of Bosnians die from bunger, cold and military bombardment in the cruel winter months ahead. In a shameful abdication of responsibility, the United States and its European allies continue to pursue a policy of nonintervention in the face of unbridled brutality.

Thousands of Bosnians are dying in Serb-run ethnic-cleansing and concentration camps, nightmarish reminders of World War II. As if constant artillery barrages were not enough, the Yugoslav air force, under the control of Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic, still bombs Bosnia's cities with impunity. Unless besieged Bosnian towns are relieved soon, the death toll will surely rise: 350,000 men, women and children — oearly one Bosnian in 10 are expected to die this wioter, according to internal U.S. government estimates.

It is not too late to save lives. Washington and its allies can use air power to enforce an exclusion zone in Bosnia and silence Serbian artillery. They can send commandos to shut down the concentration camps and provide safe haven for refugees. They can use armed convoys to deliver desperately needed supplies. The least they can do is relax the arms embargo so that beleaguered Bosnia can defend itself.

Mr. Milosevie and his minions in Bosnia have violated commitments made a month ago in London to stop military flights over Bosnia, put their heavy guns under UN con-trol and lift their siege. Yet the West remains

paralyzed at the thought of intervention. The Bush administration prefers deep denial to facing facts. When reports of atrocities in Serb-run concentration camps reached Washington in May, the administration delayed an investigation, fearing it. would step up pressures for intervention. After reporters and other international observers braved their way to the camps in July, the Red Cross paid visits to a few of the most notorious ones. But others remain

need to be shut down. Release from the camps can be precari-ous. Some 200 Muslims being bused to freedom from a camp in Trnopolje by Serbian authorities oo Ang. 21 were reportedly massacred en route. Safe havens under UN protection could prevent a recurrence.

in operation, uninspected, to this day. They

Meanwhile, Serbian artillery and bombing from bases in Serbia and Montenegro as well as Bosnia cootinue to snuff out life in many besieged Bosnian towns and swell the tide of refugees. A flight ban could be enforced, and Serbian artillery and bases bombed out of action.

The administration wrongly treats intervention in Yugoslavia as an all-or-nothing matter, as if the choice were either to send hundreds of thousands of troops to impose peace or to stay out.

But only force will convince Serbia that Mr. Milosevic is embarked on a suicidal course. Limited military intervention, on a collective basis, might save many fives and warn dictators everywhere that aggression cannot proceed without retribution.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Serbs Can Do Better

Panic, as in Milan Panic (pronounced "Pahnich"), is the hope of what remains of doning Serbs outside Serbia. Whether he Yugoslavia. Or does be represent one more could prevail in what may be a coming illusion? Recruited as prime minister of the rump Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montegro), the Yugoslav-born millionaire American industrialist has launched a frontal political challenge to the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, architect of Greater Serbia. At first dismissed as an irrelevant, outelassed amateur lacking in both intrigue and bloodiness, the gutsy, irrepressible Panie has been bringing to bear his two political assets. One is the aspirations and doubts of the growing number of Serbs who believe that the Milosevic policy is folly. The other is his claim alone to be able to save Yugoslavs from the international isolation

Mr. Milosevic has brought upon them. The results after 70 days are mixed, Mr. Panic's goodwill and moderation are undeniable. For embracing the forward-looking peace program of the London conference, he has won a pinch of respect from the international powers. He has provided an increasingly feasible rallying point for anti-regime Serbs, and this mouth he survived a oo-confidence vote mustered by Milosevie nationalists in parliament. But he does not

control the guns in the hands of Serbia's army or of the forces of Bosnia's Serbs. He must defend himself from charges of abanelectoral showdown against Mr. Milosevic is uncertain. Suspicions linger that the Serbian president may find a way to use Mr. Panic to break the international embargo without ceding him power.

Many think that the way to pick up after the Yugoslav crack-up is to get rid of Slobo-dan Milosevic. But how is this job to be done? An invasion is out. A coup or conspiracy could yet materialize. The best solution would be a democratie choice.

This is where Mr. Panie comes in with his program of, as he puts it, peace, democracy and business. He is a long shot, but he is on the move. Fearing that Mr. Panie cannot handle the Milosevic juggernaut, Western countries hesitate to bet oo him. As he shows himself able to demonstrate his indenendence and momentum, however, he deserves support. It is a gross libel on Serbs to say that Slobodan Milosevie is their true champion. The Serbia that Americans have traditionally respected and befriended right up to this terrible current nightmare - is the one he projects.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

New York's Filthy Face

Simplified driving instructions for get-ting to New York City from Long Island: Drive west until you reach the garbage. Then you know you are in New York City. The dividing line is precisely that clear. On major gateway highways, one abruptly sees old tailpipes, bubcaps and other refuse. Why? One reason, obviously, is money. New York has a financial crisis and many services have been curtailed. It would cost several million more a year to elean and maintain major highways properly. But an-

When the Democratic National Convention came to town and it seemed important to put on a welcoming face to the world. Mayor David Dinkins found enough extra money -- \$400,000 for overtime -- to clean up major arteries from the airports. Not only was heavy litter removed; the weeds were mowed and flowers were planted.

Now that the guests have departed, though, weeds the size of young trees sprout from the detritus, a clear sign that no one cares. That is not simply the fault of government. The flowers that were planted along the Grand Central Parkway were soon stolen. Only days after city-organized volun-teers removed graffiti from along the Prospect Expressway, new graffiti appeared.

Because most highways are state-owned, the state contributes to their maintenance, but the city contends that it does not get enough state funds and is pressing for more. Even without more from Albany, the city

retains an ohligation to keep its highways clean. Yes, other needs rank higher on the list of municipal priorities. But cleaning up the filthy face that New York highways present to the world's visitors has - literal-- fallen off the priority list altogether.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

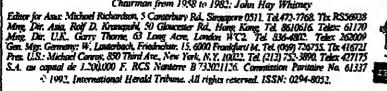
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Report Card: Bush Has a Spotty Record in World Affairs

WASHINGTON — George Bush asks Americans to judge him on his diplo-matic skills, and promises to redirect those skills toward domestic woes during a second term. A diplomatic report card for the first four years shows that despite several important accomplishments, be has not consistently

made the dean's list. President Bush can take about as much credit for winning the Cold War as Governor Ann Richards of Texas, who jokingly claims that it happened on her watch, too. But he does get

high marks for managing its endgame.
With Helmut Kohl, Mr. Bush carned an A by overcoming oppositioo in Western Europe and convincing Mikhail Gorbachev to accept Ger-

man unification within a restructured NATO. Similarly, Mr. Bush and Boris Yeltsin agreed to trim strategic nuclear weapons to a third of the existing inventory, and together they convinced the other republics of the former Soviet Union to give up their nuclear weapons before the end of this decade.

But the president's grades drop the further we move from the Cold War. His diplomacy as commander in chief warrants only a B.

For the Guif War he forged an international coalition that provided United Nations authority for combat, and coalition forces drove Iraq from Kuwait, But James Baker's State Department had sent Saddam Hussein mixed signals before the invasion, and it ignored assessments that an invasion was coming. After victory, Mr. Bush stopped short of destroying the remaining Republican Guards and alBy Hans Binnendijk

lowed Saddam Hussein to stay in power. In the Panama invasion, Manuel Noriega was captured, but this was done without international authority and at the cost of too many Panamanian lives. In neither case did Mr. Bush combine military victory with diplomatic success.

Delays and lack of leadership earn Mr. Bush only a C for managing the new problems of the post-Cold War world. With the end of the ideological struggle and the rising U.S. budget deficits, he has lost his compass and his wallet. A good example is the Russian transition. A

dangerous gap has emerged between the West's high stakes in the Russian transition and the West's limited effort to make that transition a success, instead of seizing the opportunity and forming an early international consensus to support democracy in Russia, Mr. Bush had to be prodded by allies and friends, including Richard Nixon, who rightly called the initial U.S. re-sponse "pathetically inadequate." Now aid has been channeled through the International Monetary Fund, whose economic conditionality may

undermine the strategic purpose of the assistance.

Mr. Bush hesitated in Yugoslavia and Somalia until be was driven to take some action by the magnitude of the human disaster. He deferred to the European Community in Yugoslavia, despite the deep political differences and military limitations of its members. He was slow to send food and medicine to Somalia in the face of clan warfare. In both cases, more aggressive American support for an international peaceteeping and relief effort would have lessened the tragedy.

The president has also had his problems with China policy. By violating his own prohibitions on high-level contacts after the Transamen Square atrocity, he initiated a long struggle with Congress over most-favored-nation treatment for China. While he was right to avoid penaliz-ing economic reformers in China, he was wrong to oppose all economic penalties and reduce U.S. leverage over China's burnan rights poli-cies. The political reforms he hoped to encour-

age with a policy of leniency never developed.

He gets another C for his handling of international economic and ecological matters. Recent meetings of the Group of Seven show waning American influence. The Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is at an impasse over farm subsidies, and free trade may be at stake. And the Rio summit showed that Mr. Bush was prepared only to block others' initiatives, not take the lead on global environmental issues.

Unfortunately, the president gets a D for the eroding of domestic support for American foreign policy. The weakened economy undermines America's diplomatic strength. Lack of a grand strategy for America's role in the world drains the American people a vision of why denies the American people a vision of why international relations remain important.

A failing grade flows from Mr. Bush's recent efforts to use foreign policy to buy votes from specific electoral groups. His visit to Japan last year became an effort to win votes in Detroit.

His arms sale policies are designed to win in Fort Worth and St. Louis. Agricultural export

bsidies are intended to win the farm vote. It is not wrong to use diplomacy to strengthen America's work force, but blattest political use of that tool can damage fundamental U.S. interests Many Japanese now believe that the United States is a weak and unrehable ally. The Chinese see that Mr. Bush is willing to brush aside a 10year-old agreement on arms-export restraint for an election year sale of F-16s to Taiwan. The Israelis are concerned about the ground arrack capabilities of the F-15Es slated for sale to Saudi Arabia and have negotiated a significant offset package. And the U.S. position in GATT is further undercut by new agricultural subsidies.

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Finally, the president gets an "incomplete" for the Middle East negotiations. The Madrid and Washington meetings offered great promise and could yet pull up his overall grade. Both sides agree that the talks now need a mediator, but the Bush administration's atten-

tion is directed elsewhere.

Mr. Bush can lay claim to diplomatic skills that helped to end the Cold War in an orderly fashion, but be has stumbled badly in the past 18 months. His overall diplomatic report card does not lend credibility to the claim that shifting those skills to domestic concerns will solve problems closer to home.

The writer is director of Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, and co-editor of the Diplomatic Record. He contributed this nument to the International Herald Tribune.

So What Ever Happened. To the New World Order?

By Anthony Lewis

B OSTON — Two years ago, in the help to the struggling democracies. In China he sided with yesterday's moned up a vision to support his call for international military action against Iraq. Whatever one thought of the war and the way be took America into it, the vision was inspiring.

"A new world order," be called it. The strong would be called to ac-count if they attacked the weak. Human rights would be respected. The United States, the one superpower, would provide leadership by seeking international consensus through the United Nations.

It was an appealing vision and a promising one. It combined the Wilsonian idealism that has been so important in American foreign policy through the years - the concern for individual and national rights with a realistic sense of changing power in the post-Cold War world. So it seemed

The hopes raised by Mr. Bush's rhetoric then have turned to dust. Today the phrase "a new world order" evokes nothing but cynicism. Instead of seizing the moment for constructive U.S. leadership, Mr. Bush funked one opportunity, one challenge after another. He was slow

to understand and accept the break-

up of the Soviet Union, slow to re-

cognize its republics, slow to offer

men, aging Communist tyrants. He has offered no leadership in the world's financial turmoil.

But the greatest failure, the one that will forever stain George Bush's reputation, has been in the former Yugoslavia. Bold American leadership, exercised in a timely way, could have prevented much of the political and buman disaster, Mr. Bush wrung his hands. He is still wringing them.

The world has a short attention span for tragedy. How many times can we bear to hear about Serbian slaughter of innocent Bosnians? But the slaughter goes on, with terrible consequences not just for the Bosnians but for the peace of the world.
Within the last week we have heard.

reports of Serbs taking busloads of Bosnian men, Muslims, from a prison camp, supposedly to bring them to Bosnian-controlled areas. Instead the Serbs took the men to a ravine, shot them and threw the bodies in. Two prisoners escaped and lived to tell. The episode could have come from Yevgeni Yevrushenko's poem of the Holocaust, "Babi Yar." It happened on George Bush's watch.

This past weekend the U.S. government said it had corroborated reports of mass murder in Serbian



prison camps. A statement said "as many as 3,000" Muslim men, women and children were killed in the camps in May and June. It hap-

pened oo George Bush's watch.
"Ethnic cleansing" by the Serbs —
removal of non-Serbian families from their homes -has actually increased in recent days. So has the shelling of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, despite solemn promises. The attacks on civilians have been worse in the last month than at any time in the sixmonth Serbian siege of Sarajevo. It is happening on George Bash's watch. him on foreign policy, too.

How is it possible to square the feeble, feekless Bush of these events. tant than Mr. Bush's political diffi-

with the gung-ho president who ral-lied the world against Saddam Hus-sein? Does the difference come down to oil? Has he been paralyzed by the prospect of the election?
Whatever the reason, the Ameri-

can public understands how weak his performance has been. The usual explanation for Mr. Bush's slide downward in the polls from his lofty rat-ings after the Gulf War is that people care more about the economic distress at home. That matters a lot. But I believe that the public is judging countries are breaking up and nationalism is burning, a chance has been lost to demonstrate that, whatever the ambiguity of international boundaries, the slaughter of ethnic groups will not be tolerated. It was a task for the United Na-

tions. And at this unique moment in modern history the United Nations could have undertaken it — if there had been American leadership. What it required was vision, clar-

ity and moral force from the American president. What we got from George Bush was fudge.

In Ex-Yugoslavia, the 14th Century Returns to Wreck the 20th

By William Pfaff

ZAGREB, Croatia — In Sarajevo I spoke with a young woman orks and lives in the local of fices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and casually asked if she was "Catholic, Orthodox, Muslim - or nooe of the above." She said, "I am so glad you asked like that. No one else does." The question usually is: Are you Croat, Serb or Muslim? She said: "My mother was Muslim.

I feel Bosnian Someone else asked if she would leave Sarajevo if she could. She re-plied, "If I wanted to leave I would be gone now." I asked what future she saw for herself in today's Bosnia-Herzegovina. Her answer was a shrug.

BRUSSELS — The European Community's strategy of making a headlong dash for closer union has badly misfired. Should

Jacques Delors, president of the Commission and chief architect of

that policy, resign and hand over to

a successor untainted by failure? Or is he still the man to rescue the Community from the disintegration

Until a few days ago, the idea of

Mr. Delors resigning would have been unthinkable. At their Lisbon

summit in June, the 12 EC leaders

asked him to prolong his eight-year reign for two years more because no

Jacques Delors has been both the architect and the driving force

of European unification since the

mid-1980s, and EC governments were happy that he should stay on in Brussels until the start of 1995,

when the time would also be ripe

for him to make a bid for the

French presidency.

By and large, the Community's 16,000 officials were also glad for

Mr. Delors to stay on, for he has

boosted their influence and prestige

to dizzy new heights. The Commu-

nity had been almost 20 years in the

doldrums before he revitalized it,

first with the plan to forge Europe's

divided economies into a single

marketolace and then with the

grand design of European union.

After the past fortnight's tunnoil
in Europe, however, Mr. Delors's

stock has sunk embarrassingly low.

Some EC officials believe that he is

too deeply compromised by French

voters' wafer-thin "yes" to Maas-

tricht, and by the near collapse of

Others are smarting with resent-

ment at the way he has apparently tried to shuffle some of the blame

for anti-Maastricht sentiment in

Europe onto the "uninformative"

Brussels Eurocrats are stunned

and dismayed by the speed with

EC bureaucracy.

the European Monetary System.

suitable successor was in sight.

If there are any good guys, as opposed to the bad guys in today's merugoslavia, they are the people like her, who represent a modern, pinralist and tolerant society, as in the West. Such a society did exist in Yngoslavia until now, coexisting with the 14th century.

Visitors to prewar Sarajevo saw a relaxed community proud of the way people had cooperated in the much praised arrangements for the 1984 Winter Olympics. Forty years of Communist-dominated education had produced a largely secularized Mus-lim younger generation. The old Turkish quarter harbored wine bars,

Is Jacques Delors Still Europe's Man?

By Giles Merritt

which European unity has crum-

bled. Far from rallying to Mr. De-lors's standard, the signs are that many of the Commission's most

able officials would welcome a

change of president. If the Commis-sion were a business corporation,

its boss might by now feel very vulnerable to a boardroom coup.

The future of Jacques Delors is not, of course, the chief question

facing the Community. The key question is whether the impasse

over the Maastricht treaty is a tem-

porary hitch or signals a sea change

in progress toward a closer union, in other words: Will Maastricht go down in the history books as a

treaty too far that stretched Euro-

peans' "Community spirit" to the breaking point, or are we just wit-

nessing a very spirited political de-bate that will clear the air?

ahead will emerge when EC leaders meet at Birmingham in the English

Midlands on Oct. 16 for an emer-

gency summit that, it is hoped, will

put the Community back on the

rails. But the chances of a business-

as-usual declaration look alim, for

they are visibly divided over what

to do next. Germany's Chancellor

Helmut Kohl. France's President

François Mitterrand and the Bene-

hix countries want to press ahead with Maastricht, leaving on the sidelines any countries unable or

That would effectively split the

Community into a two-speed struc-

ture, for at the top of the agenda for

this inner core of countries would

be a new monetary arrangement to

replace the battered EMS. The five

wealthiest countries would proba-

bly he tied to within I percent of the

Dentsche mark, and would enjoy

the protection of the Bundesbank

against speculative raids by the for-

eign exchange markets.

mwilling to ratify the treaty.

Perhaps a clearer idea of the way

azz clubs and discos. There was a notable and surprising chic among the young — last year's Parisian styles, but stylish nonetheless. This kind of 20th century Europe-

an society existed in Croatia and Scrbia as well as in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Its members in Serbia are those who are still struggling against Slobodan Milosevic and the alliance of ex-Communists and extreme nationalists that he leads, which has dominated Serbian policy-making - and television, and nearly all of the press

The idea would seem to be that the second-tier countries could even-

tually catch up if they "discipline" themselves sufficiently, and that meanwhile all 12 countries will con-

time to enjoy the advantages of the single market, which formally comes

into being at the end of this year.

At first it sounds like a moderateby attractive plan for saving European integration from total col-

lapse, but in fact it could be the means to unravel it. Most EC officials I have recently

spoken to think that a two-speed Europe along the lines thought to be contamplated by Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand would jeopardize

the single market and push the poorer Mediterranean countries of

the Community into economic de

cline. It would also halt the process

of enlargement and raise grave doubts about the future nature of

European defense and security pol-icies, and about the Community's

In short, they say the Communi-

ty's identity crisis cannot be solved

by an attempt to turn back the clock to 1957 and reconstitute the

original Six, this time without Italy.

backs this plan, and it is this that is

provoking the greatest resentment

inside the Commission, EC officials

who have dedicated their careers to

the Community's central doctrine

of bridging the economic gulf be-tween Europe's tich north and poor

south feel betrayed by Mr. Delots's

willingness to bow to political pres-sures and abandon it.

hurt of many Eurocrats there never-

theless remains the hope that Jac-

ques Delors may yet save the situa-

tion. He is a leader who combines

intellectual power and a degree of

popular charisma. Whether he has

the resilience to spring back and

sound a railying call for European

International Herold Tribune

unity remains to be seen.

Behind the bewilderment and

Mr. Delors has declared that he

role in assisting Eastern Europe.

ry have lost. They are victims of the me: "They are all mad. We are on gnorant emotions and tribal passions of 600 years ago, deliberately and culpably reignited not only by politicians like Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and Slobadan Milosevic, but also by those nationalist intellectuals who have promoted schemes of Serbian national expansion since early in this century. What President Milosevic is doing carries out a program most recently pro-mulgated, in the 1980s, by the Acade-

people who belong to the 20th centu-

my of Sciences of Serbia.

In Zagreb, Croatian television dwells on images of laughing soldiers, thumbs up to the camera, advancing in skirmish line toward The Aggressor. Then it cuts to interviews with commanders and staff officers, where in every case crucifixes are aggressively displayed in the foreground. The message transmitted is that Croatia's Christian warriors are battling

the oear-pagan Byzantine Serbs.
The message is also that once Croatia gets the UN Protection Force out of the way (Mr. Tudjman bas just announced that he wants them out by March of next year), Croatia will drive the Serbs out of the Croatian regions now in Serbian hands. The Serbian-controlled press agen-

cy, Tanjug, reports that an Islamic international conference has just been held in Zagreb under the auspices of Zagreb's Islamic Center, and that it called for a holy war against Bonia's invaders. No doubt this is so. A televiinvacers. No coubt this is so. A televi-sion crew here says a comber of Gulf Arabs were on their flight into the city last week. Why shouldn't foreign Mus-lims join the fight? There are reports, as yet unverified, that some have. Ser-bian spokesmen make much of this, as evidence that Serbia is the victim of a jihad, rather than an aggressor.

another planet here." That should be corrected to say that those in charge are nearly all mad, and have drawn the rest into their apocalyptic fantasies. Their insistence upon identifying the war as a war of religion has naturally tended toward self-fulfillment. Today, driving across the country-

A French officer in Sarajevo said to

side, who holds a town is easily determined by seeing which church is intact and which deliberately destroyed, or by seeing the destroyed mosques. Cheerful towns in Serbian-held Bosnia with bright washing drying on lines, children playing, have here and there the blackened, burned out house, Guess who once lived there.

The leader of the self-proclaimed Serbian independent republic inside Bosnia-Herzegovina, Radovan Karadzic, has just said in New York that if the international community "contin-ues" to deliver arms to the Bosnians, "there will be international war, a true war of religions." He added: "We will bring volunteers from the Christian world. Two thousand cossacks, Romanians, Ukrainians, the Protestants of Germany" only await his word to fight alongside the Serbs of Bosnia.

It is the 14th century war with the Turks he has in mind, or the Thirty Years war, and of course what has happened during the last year has made inevitable a conflict lasting for at least 30 years more in what used to be Yugoslavia, whether formal military action continues or not. What reconciliation is imaginable now, after these butcheries? That girl from 20th century Sarajevo, who wants merely to be Bosnian, will have to leave. That, or die in the 14th century.

International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndrome.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Belgrade Anarchy VIENNA - Intelligence from Bel-

grade states that since the overthrow of the Radical Government, matters of the Radical Government, matters in Servia have been going from bad to worse and have reached an actual crisis. An act of downright anarchy occurred at Belgrade yesterday [Sept. 27] when an armed force of Municipal officials wearing masks forced their way into a hall during a meeting of the Liberal party and expelled them. In consequence the Municipal Council will probably be dissolved.

1917: Reichstag Satisfied

BALE—At a sitting of the Reichstag to-day [Sept. 28] the Chancellor be-gan his speech by dealing with the satisfactory relations between Germany and the neutrals, who, he said, had remained friendly despite the efforts of the enemy press. Germany, he added, keenly regrets the suffering imposed on the neutrals by the Entente's economie wars. The Chancel-

lor continued: "The financial and economic difficulties of France are increasing. Economic misery and all its consequences are being still more strongly felt in Italy. In England, the submarine campaign is exercising its influence in inexorable fashion."

1942: Censorship Dispute WASHINGTON - [From our New

York edition:] There are indications today [Sept. 28] that the honeymoon involving the censorship rules and newspaper correspondents and radio news broadcasters is about finished. So far the rift in the marriage might be compared to that which exists in any monogamous match where the principals have reached the perilous stage of being thoroughly frank with each other, but are not at liberty to break the news to their families and friend. But it will not be long before this dispute comes out into the open. It is when the silence ends and the plain speaking begins that the true test of the romance will come.

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OPINION

Clinton Can Win and Win Big — but What Then?

WASHINGTON — The American press has invest-ed millions of dollars in polling operations this year to answer the first question about Bill Clinton: Can he win? Of course. Barring an act of God, his triumph is inevitahle and is likely to be a landslide on the order of the Johnson victory in 1964 and the Reagan vic-

tory 20 years later. We cannot answer the second question: What would the victory bring? Great change or more paralysis? The Public Broadcasting System series this week on the Kennedys who died young and unfulfilled reminds us of the emotional risks in great expectations. The extravagant hopes of vast oumhers of people died with them, leaving a sourness of the By Richard Harwood

"People are dying to believe again, they're dying to hope again," Mr. Clinton said in a recent interview with Rolling Stone magazine. "You ought to tride me saw." - people my age writing me, saying they haven't felt this way since
Kennedy was president or since
Bobby Kennedy was killed ...
People desperately want this coun-

try to work again." Bill Clinton, as Lloyd Bentsen might have said, is not exactly a clone of John or Robert Kennedy. He does oot come to us with the sound of trumpets or clothed in heroic legend. He is a prototype of the New Meritocracy, creden-tialed but untested and unknown.

Bill Greider of Rolling Stone has written a book on the subject in which Washington is likened to

States has not wholly recovered. ness and default of a failed administration. The press, to its credit, has made that clear. There will be oo mythmaking this time around.

The press has another duty now, which, as Benjamin Franklin once pot it, is to "prepare the minds of the people" for what lies ahead. After the votes are counted, the president-elect will come face to face with a corrupt and intractable political system, one in which spe-cial interest groups have acquired the power to do to any government committed to change what the Lilliputians did to Gulliver.

soul, a legacy of cynicism and lost His electability is less obviously a a vast bazaar cootrolled and in-illusions from which the United product of self than of the weak-

ly has explored that problem for years, and although it has en-dorsed Mr. Clintoo it fears that he has already been captured by in-terests with a great stake in pre-serving the status quo.

David Broder wrote on this page last Wednesday about "demosclerosis," the stalemate and gridlock that envelop the national government and drive well-inten-tioned politicians into premature retirement. It is caused by en-trenched lohbies whose purpose "is not to increase national wealth but to claim a larger share of the pie for themselves and their members." Because the interest-group network will not allow failed or outdated policies and programs to die, "there is neither the money oor the will to try oew approaches," Mr. Broder wrote.

We do not know enough about these "special interests" and their relationships to the presidential candidates. We know that money is the mother's milk of politics and that lohbyists are the cash cows that produce it. They produce it for campaigns. They produce it to maintain comfortable lifestyles and retirement programs for fa-vored public servants. They pro-duce it to gain "access" to people in high office, including the White House, the cabinet departments and the committees of Congress.

They produce it to determine who gets what and, in some cases, to determine in a broad but very real sense who lives or dies. That is at the heart of issues involving cap-ital punishment, gun control, the production and use of tobacco, the

whose function, essentially, is to buy and sell both laws and law-makers. The Washingtoo Month-cies and the workings of the Selective Service system in times of war. We have a broad understanding of all that, but the details are fuzzy. What role are the "interests," then lawyers and their lobbyists playing in the congressional and presidential campaigns of 1992? The Washington Post told us the other day that six political action committees

had each distributed more than \$1 million in political contributions this year. They included the American Medical Association, the Trial Lawyers Association and the Na-tional Education Association. That is all we know. Who got the money and why? What did the AMA or the NEA or the lawyers think they were buying with their cash? If there was a deal, who negotiated it?

These are subjects that the press and television in particular could teach us more about, subjects that would prepare our minds for what follows the manguration of a presi-

dent next January.

Bill Clinton is right when he says that "people desperately want this country to work again." Opinion polls tell us the same thing. The country is ready for a big change. Whether the controlling interests in the Washington bazaar are ready for it is quite another question.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts

The Spies Who Leave Me Cold

COLOMBO — I like a good read as much as the oext person. Bm I've soured on the international thrillers that domi-

nate the best-seller lists. First we had Ian Fleming's synaritie eartoon characters. Then came John Le Carrè's agonized intellectuals. Now we have a herd of cause-serving Rambo-

They are no longer plain ordinary spies but repotable "intelli-gence officers" and "field agents." They are almost always

MEANWHILE

dedicated to a personal crusade
— and they will lie, cheat, steal,
kill and maim for the U.S. government - or to democracy, or to avenging a dead friend as feckless and amoral as themselves, or to serving the higher interests of their favorite Elks

Lodge or Yale eating eloh.
Their "enemies" — Russians,
Muslims, dark-skinned foreigners and "moles" of all species are tough but dumb. These folk seldom have qualms about their causes either, but they are oever successful in them.
On our side, if the plan to make Fidel Castro's beard fall out or Moanmar Gadhafi's wig slip in public or to implode Paki-

stan's nuclear plant with laser beams fails, the heroes can always fall hack on high-tech violence or torture to keep their record of triumph unsullied.

By James W. Spain

life we have had our Caseys and Norths, and those of their associates oow in the dock. But historians, journalists and columnists have amply demonstrated that these worthies lost more contests than they won — despite their refusal to be restricted by human decency, common sense or law.

These characters are neither real nor representative, as anyone who has had anything to do with the conduct of world affairs knows. They are political equivalents of the stude and nymphomaniaes who

people pornography.

That doesn't mean they should be banned. It is pretty well accepted now that a bit of pornography does not turn an intelligent detached adult into a rapist. And reading best-sellers about the mayhem wreaked on our "enemies" is not likely to inspire a sane person to practice the craft on spouse and kiddies. What the fiction does, howev-

er, is to reinforce the mind-set that has been developing since World War II that the intelligence husiness is somehow different from other professions, that loyalty to a person or an agency outweighs that to law, government and morality, that lying to an ambassador, the secretary of State, Congress, or even the president is just another part

of the line of duty.

To young intelligence officers, it can be more exciting and sometimes more profitable, in career There is oo denying that in real

terms, to emulate the glamorous "shakers and movers" of the profession, real or fictional, than to plug away at the routine require-ments of collection and analysis. If something goes wrong, they can always say that the lawful authorities didn't want to know, anyway. It is called "denyability,"
the opposite of "accountability,"
on which representative government is supposed to be based.
As Harold Lamb and Mary

Today's spy fiction is the political equivalent of pornography.

Renault demonstrated in histori-

cal fiction and Arthur C. Clarke and Isaac Asimov in science fic-tion, the more authentic the characters and ambience, the better the tale. Would that someone would apply the principle to espionage fiction!

Failing that, perhaps our spy thriller authors could set their heroes among the Klu Klux Klan, the neo-Nazis, Hell's Angels or the Mafia. All parties would feel at home, social realism would be enhanced, and literary royalties would continue.

Meanwhile, I'm going back to
Captain Ahab and Tom Sawyer.

The writer, now retired, was U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, Turkey and Sri Lanka. He contributed this comment to the Inter national Herald Tribune.

Inside Baker's Mind: The Strategy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — I am being blamed for a

mistake I never made this summer and a mistake I am not making this fall.

The media, which I have been cultivating for these 13 years, is poised to hold me responsible for the delay in taking over the campaign before the disastrous Houston convention. (Is "poised" a good word, as in "poised for recovery"? Sounds effenimate; better tell Zoellick to drop it.)

They miss the whole point. The basic problem with the Bush campaign through June was not so much the nation's recession but the candidate's depression. Before I could come to the rescue of his mismanaged White House, I had to snap him ont of his own double-dip. After I did, at least we had

a fired-up candidate. Granted, I had my hands full with the Arab-Israeli negotiations, and nobody sneezes at a chance at a Nobel prize, but even that delay had a campaign purpose: Rabin, who owes me his job, agreed to our sale of F-15s to the Saudis in return for the gift of some helicopters, and now we can bring off some sort of Syrian-Israeli agreement bere in Washington the last week in October. That

should help in Chicago and Miami.

All right, if I had been on top of things in Houston, we would never have given Buchanan prime time for his religious war unless we had rock-solid promises from the evangelicals to deliver. which they're not doing. And I would have squelched Marilyn Quayle (note to Tutwiler make certain it's known, not for attribution, that I came to the 1988 convention too late to stop George's choice of Dan Quayle).

But I was the one who cut losses on the family values fiasco and got Darman and Brady to swallow the no-pain economic stuff from Kemp, so at least we had a plan to wave. My Truman analogy drew a lot of media scorn, but now that Clinton is running like Dewey it may gain some resonance. And nobody denies we're organized.

Now they say my mistake is in botching the debate debate. How little they know.

My strategy is to bust up the inevitability-of-Clinton factor first with a Perot ratings scramble,

then with one killer three-way debate.

Our cover story for delay has been that we want a panel of reporters to protect us from a head-tohead contest with a Clinton great on specifics. As a result, the media have been falling all over themselves deriding their own questions that begin "What if your own son were gay and pregnant?" Now they assume a moderator-only debate to be in Clinton's interest.

They forget the way George tore Dan Rather's head off when he dared ask about fran-contra four years early. They missed the way Bush recently scored on Brokaw's show, in the only joint appearance so far, while Clinton talked too fast.

The media have persuaded themselves, and the public, that George is too much the gentleman to do the dirty work of destroying his opponent's character. But I want the president of the United States positioned right in the middle of a threesome, between the little guy others deride as "the yellow Ross of Texas" and the puffy draft dodger we hit in ads as "Slick Willie."

All the better if the two of them gang up on the president. Then he's the lonely man in the middle, the only one who has proven courage in combat, the only one with a plan to stop terrorist missiles from raining down on America, the only one against tax hikes, the only one you can really trust - against one gry with oo experience in government and another guy with only experience in government.

How do we get people to stop voting against us and start voting against them? The trick is to shift attention away from the record of the past to the dangers of the future — to high taxes and crippling inflation. To get back the women and the youth, we have to push Perot to isolation and Clinton to intervention and re-implant the simple fear of war.

It's a daring strategy, and it requires some forward momentum before the debate, but when you're this far behind this late, you have to roll the dice. If it doesn't work, all my spin doctors know the four magic words: "Not even Jim Baker ...

The New York Times.

Fix the Strangelove Economics That Condemns Our Children of A

WASHINGTON — Many American politicians and economists have

launched a new approach to the exploding U.S. deficit; Don't worry, be happy.

Tired of wrestling with how to untie our fiscal Gordian knot, these folks now suggest we simply learn to live with our red ink. They advise us to indulge our urge to spend our children's money, advocating Strangelove Economics — "How I learned to stop worry-

ing and love the deficit." Candidates this year have treated the deficit like the skunk at the garden party. They advocate "investment" (spending) and "tax cuts." But they seem to be choking on "defi-cit reduction," offering only minimal mea-sures in that direction.

The problem is that the winner of the

race will have oo mandate for change with a \$4 trillion debt hanging over his head. Uoless federal borrowing is decreased, thus redocing interest payments, there will be oo money to pay for campaign promises. Perhaps Ross Perot's re-entry into the presi-

 $(20.5, 6) = 20. \ldots (2.5-n) \cdot x$

By Warren B. Rudman The writer, a Republican senator from New Hampshire, declined to run for a third term.

dential race will finally incite discussion. Doo't misunderstand me. Deficit reduction is oot a panacea for all our economic problems. But it will re-establish fiscal equilibrium and avert economic turmoil in the years ahead. Even those who preach against reductions oow must recognize that it is the weight of buge deficits amassed in the last 20 years that has mired us in the current recession. The debt and attendant \$200 billion annual interest prevent us from deploying traditional countercyclical measures - cutting taxes and raising spending -as we have

done in every past recession. The federal red ink has crippled growth by reducing national savings and capital formation. In 1979, when the gross national product was \$2.5 trillion, savings in the United States totaled \$109 billion. But a run of huge

deficits in the oext 13 years devoured savings and dramatically reduced the capital for investment. By 1992, GNP stood at \$5.7 million but savings totaled only \$22 billion. Moreover, we continue to accumulate debt. The government's liabilities should

terrify everyooe under 21 (or those who have kids that age). Adults today will receive \$14 trillion more in benefits than they pay in taxes. This translates ioto a \$150,000 gap for every household. Between 1993 and 1997 the government will collect \$657 billion in payroll taxes and premiums for Medicare, but it expects to pay

out \$913 billion in benefits. It is estimated that by 2020, Social Security and Medicare taxes will increase to between 29 and 37 percent of payroll deductions. Today, 70 percent of American families pay more in Social Security taxes than they do in income taxes. Almost 50 percent of federal spending goes for mandatory entitlements, and the amount is rising rapidly.

Cutting the deficit will involve tough deci-

sions and hurt some people in the short run. But it is far preferable to the calamity that will result if we refuse. That is why former
Senator Pani Tsongas and I have formed the Concord Coalition, a nonpartisan, grass-mots group that hopes to break the gridlock,: Insti reduce the debt and build a future for our stant s kids, not hand them the bill.

The time has come to put up or shut up. A freeze on federal programs is acceptable. Reasonable military cuts are warranted. New revenues must be considered. And ballooning in the federal programs in the considered of the conside entitlement programs must be reformed.

America has always held the promise of a

better tomorrow. Not now, And not if we . Aaron succumb to the siren call of the feel-good, quick-fix policies advanced by Dr. Strangelove economists and politicians. Unless we amba change course - reduce our debt, save more, invest more — our children and grandchildren will be the first generation of Americans to have fewer opportunities and a lower in the standard of living than their parents.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Deafening Silence

I recently returned from a visit to a refugee camp on the Somalia-Kenya border. Never, it seems to me, has so much been written about helpless and dying refugees and so little been door to relieve their pain and suffering.

It is easy to blame the United Nations, which is barely able to govern itself, or bureaucrats in various countries. But what seems unforgivable is the continuous disunity, disagreement and bickering between various agencies and oon-

"If you, my friend, believe in God, stav away from here. For in Somalia you will begin to have doubts. If you believe in humanity and justice, don't come, lest you lose faith in mankind.

hirds and bees singing, do not come, for here you will be deafened by the silent sounds of sadness and pain. Here in the desolate regions of Africa, those who visit most regularly are the men with the guns and bullets.

will are inexhaustible. I plan to return to the Somalian border in a few weeks, once I have roused the conse

water, electricity and mattresses, so that these people can live in human dignity. It is high time that we learned to deal with the disasters that befall us so often.

Regarding the editorial "Wisdom From Africa" (Sept. 4) and "Africa: No Ethnic Model" (Letters, Sept. 22):

It would have been surprising if the Africa-bashers had not missed the central point of your original editorial. Admittedly, civil wars in Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan have led to millions of deaths. But what would the casualty figures have been if all African states characterized by artificial boundaries and multi-ethnicism had gone down the road of disintegration? That

is due to the wisdom of accepting the artificially imposed colonial boundaries. Europeans tend to forget that their own boundaries are artificial. The two so-called world wars were actually European civil wars fought over artificial boundaries and artificial states. Europe lost more than 100 million people in those wars. But the events of the past year

in Yugoslavia, Armenia, Georgia and now Czechoslovakia have shown that Europe has not learned from its earlier calamities. To fight one civil war, successfully, against sm, and by so doing discourage secessionism in 40, 50 or 100 other cases is the lesser

> A. BOLAJI AKINYEML Former Foreign Minister of Nigeria. Lagos.

When the Gypsies Cried

Regarding "A Gypsy Tragedy With a Dark Parallel" (Opinion, Sept. 24):

ories of when my family and I were deported to Auschwitz in the spring of 1944. I was 13 at the time, a Slovakian Jew, and had been separated from my immediate family at the selection point

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by Dr. Mengele. I was sent to what was called the "Gypsy Camp" in Auschwitz. The first night, lying on my bunk, I was awakened by thousands of wailing, pleading, screaming voices of men, women and children. I later found out they were the voices of Gypsies who were being taken to the gas chambers to make room for Hungarian Jews. Unlike the Jews in the transports, who were unaware of the gas chambers, the Gypsies had been in Auschwitz awhile and knew where they were being taken.

That cacophony of pain, agony and despair came back to me as I read Mr. Codrescu's piece. Those sounds that left the Germans in Anschwitz unmoved will haunt me for the rest of my life. Unfortunately, today's Germans also seem indifferent to the shricks in the night, as they are now deporting Gypsies to Romania.

JACK GARFEIN.

God Bless America

Plenty of people offer advice about what America should do in the four corners of the world. The same people are then often the first to criticize America for everything it does. As a European, as an Italian, I feel ashamed to ootice a persistent anti-Americanism in the

European press and among individuals. There are cries today for America to bombard Serbian military installations. But what has the Western European Union done about the prob-lems there? Do the critics realize that America, too, is subject to limits on its political, economic

and military possibilities? A final point. Has any country made the slightest gesture of solidarity to victims of the hurricane that wrecked Florida and Louisiana? The United States sends material aid to almost any country struck by calamity. Bot it is always giving, and never receiving.

R. D. GRILLO.

The Lines That Divide

governmental organizations dealing with aid.

lo Somalia, I wrote down some thoughts: Africa — where there easily could have been hundreds of civil wars — has had fewer than 10,

"If your eyes rejoice at the sight of plenty, stay where you are, for here they will be blinded with tears at the sight of the homeless, the heipless and the hungry.
"If your ears absorb with joy the sound of

Yes, these are strange thoughts from an optimist like myself, a believer in the goodness of of two evils. Africa made the right choice.

of my people. We will raise the funds in Israel and elsewhere to build a tent city for 20,000 men, women and children - providing food,

Andrei Codrescu's article brought back mem-

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Probably the best beer in the world.

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Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 28

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Reykjavik 34 Zilch 35 In dreamland 39 Mrs. Bruce Wills 40 "A —— of Rain," 1957 movia 41 Flying

42 VCR control 43 Supplied with 44 "No way!

48 it a a long story

1980 Defeat Shaped Clinton From Activist to Accommodator

By Elizabeth Kolbert

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Bill Clinion claims to have learned a simple lesson from his defeat 12 years ago at the end of

his first term as governor.
"I spent a whole lot of time trying to figure out where I messed up," he said in a recent interview, "How did I turn people off? What did I do wrong? What decisions could I have made differently? How could I have maintained a stronger level of sup-

Mr. Clinton said that what he learned from his two years out of office - he has been governor ever since his re-election in 1982 — was to be more responsive to the concerns of his constituents.

Talking to the voters who had turned him out of office, he discovered that "they thought I spent more time doing what I wanted to do and no time listening to them. no time taking them along and communicating with them."

Friends and opponents of Mr. Clinton say the lessons he learned were more complicated. The young governor had discovered the dangers of pushing through an agenda ahead of public opinion and the risks of fighting the state's husiness establishment. As a result, he became inneh more aware of the vagaries of public opin-

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ion and much more adept in the art of

Betsey Wright, the governor's former chief of staff and now a senior campaign aide, describes the transformation this way: "What he learned from the loss was that government officials, no matter how smart and idealistic they are, caunot decide what's best for the people and just do it."

Dumas, who wrote editorials at the defunct Arkansas Gazette, suggested that Mr. Clinton learned the art of compromise rather . "His greatest drawback is he does not like to make enemies." Mr. Dumas said.

But others put it less delicately. Ernie

By all accounts, Mr. Clinton's first term was a time of unusual energy and conflict, at least by Arkansas standards.

The governor, only 32 years old when he was elected, raised car license fees to finance a highway repair campaign, pushed for a new system of rural health clinics and held hearings to consider limits on clearcutting in the state's forests.

He had wide-ranging plans for improv-ing education and developing industry and increasing energy conservation, and when his plans were blocked -- as they often were - he did not hesitate to make his displeasure known

ton's and a former state representative, ning his comeback. This analysis conrecalled how in his first term the governor used to keep a chart of how each state legislator had voted on his initiatives and call the recalcitrant ones down to discuss their positions. The legislators, many of

'His greatest drawback is he does not like to make enemies.

Ernie Dumas, former editorial writer for the Arkansas Gazette

"It developed tremendous strains," Mr. Matthews said. Mr. Clinton was slow to realize that his activism was alienating the state's essentially conservative electorate as well. It was not until a few weeks before the election

Frank White, a Republican, he was devas-Upon leaving office, Mr. Clinton joined

The conclusions that he reached during this period of reading and thinking were evident in the changes in his style. If his first term was characterized by brashness. contention and a lack of focus, the subsequent terms were marked by caution, compromise and a search for consensus.

In the 10 years since he returned to office, Mr. Clinton's devotion to consensus has assumed near-legendary proportions in Little Rock.

Indeed, so eager is he to conciliate his opponents that his supporters complain, only half-jokingly, that it is often more advantageous to be his enemy man infinited. The governor's most vocal critics historically regressive tax structure. This often find themselves appointed to head began to rely much more heavily on polls. "I think Bill Clinton has a very true "I think Bill Clin weapon, at the Capitol in Little Rock there is little fear of punishment from Mr. Clin-

Said Brownie Ledbetter, who is widely active in Arkansas political and social affairs, "Nobody is afraid of Bill."
"That defeat was really the seminal exthat be realized how far his support had eroded. Friends say that when he lost to

erience of his career," said Dick Morris, who served for many years as Mr. Clinton's ispleasure known.

a law firm in Little Rock and began the chief political adviser but is currently process of analyzing his defeat and plan-working for neither presidential candidate.

ning his comeback. This analysis con-sumed him for most of the next two years.

The conclusions that he resolved during more than a political weather vane, a review of the governor's 12 years in office

suggests that this criticism is overstated. Throughout his political career, Mr. Clinton continued to push for an activist government in Arkansas, one that worked to improve education and basic services.

But after his defeat, he decided to adapt more to the political culture of Arkansas. which was dominated by the state's major industries and supported by an essentially anti-government electorate. He backed of from several proposals that had offended the state's most powerful businesses, and advantageous to be his enemy than his he shied away from tackling Arkansas's

others may cultivate fear as a political compass." said Mr. Morris, who now works only for Republicans. "I don't think that varies much with public opinion. But within the general proposition he wants to go north, he will take an endless variety of

"He's constantly maneuvering, constantly picking the routes be wants to get there, maneuvering his opponents into positions where they can't get a clear shot at

him. That is what leaves a legacy of 'Slick

azine based in Madison, Wiscon-sin, was stopped by an injunction for almost seven months from pub-

lishing an article about how a by-

Eventually, a temporary re-straining order on The Progressive

was lifted after a Madison newspa-

per published a letter to the editor

that contained much of the data.

Malaysians Deliberate

drogen bomb works.

Strip-Mine Policy Will Open More U.S. D., 1.1. U.S. Public Lands

By Keith Schneider New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Bush administration is about to complete a policy change that will open millions of acres of national parks and forests to strip mining for coal or force the government to buy the mineral rights from the families and energy companies that own

The policy change, in the form of a new Interior Department regulation that is to go into effect shortly after the election on Nov. 3, would give coal companies the authority to mine a mother lode that now lies beneath 40 million acres (16 million hectares) of parks, preserves and protected lands in 24 states — roughly 16 percent of the nation's reserves.

Interior Secretary Mannel Lujan Jr. says that to prevent strip mining in 19 national parks, recreation areas and wildlife refuges that contain coal, the agency will buy the mineral rights from the owners.

Mr. Lujan's aides say the coal reserves beneath these lands are worth just \$11 million. But the coal industry and the National Wildlife Federation, an environmental group, say the gov-erument will have to pay hun-dreds of millions of dollars to prevent mining in the national

Last year, in one case alone, the U.S. Claims Court in Washington ordered the Interior Department to pay at least \$150 million to a coal company prohibited from mining a protected area in Wyoming.

"It could be a bonanza for the coal industry." said L. Thomas Galloway, a Washington lawyer who specializes in environmental law and an expert on strip-mining regula-tions. They don't want to mine in the national parks. It would be too much of a public relations disaster. But if they threaten to, the way this rule is set up, the government would have no other choice but to pay

The new regulation, which has been in preparation for more than a year, would eliminate protections that Congress approved for these lands when it passed the federal strip-mining law 15 years ago. The law prohibits mining in national parks and national forests and on millions of acres of private lands, except to those who hold a "valid existing right" to the

But Congress never defined that term, and the Interior Department's efforts to do so have twice been struck down by a U.S. District Court judge in

As a result, the government adopted an unofficial policy that gave any coal owner who had sought to mine the coal up to the day the law was established, on Aug. 3, 1977, valid existing rights.

But a growing number of other federal judges around the country have since ruled that this definition, never formally adopted, violates the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits the government from taking property without just compensation.

The new regulation, in effect, adopts these more recent court rulings as government policy.
"We view this new policy as an affirmation of the Fifth Amendment and a correct interpretation of the surface-mining law," said Steven Goldstein, the chief spokesman for the Interior Department.

BOMB: Foreign Competition Forces U.S. to Put Secrets in the Marketplace

al." he said. "People in other countries are very good and competitive and bring new things to the table. The henefit for us in declassificanon is what we stand to gain in terms of international cooperation" ainted at harnessing nuclear fusion as a new kind of energy source in the 11st century.

The ideas behind the hydrogen bomh were classified out of fear that their release would fuel the spread of deadly weapons. Hydro-gen bomhs, which fuse hydrogen isotopes to unleash a burst of nuclear energy, are more efficient than atomie bombs and in theory have unlimited power. The first hydrogen bomb, detonated in 1952 in the South Pacific, was about 700 times more powerful than the homb dropped on Hiroshima.

But for a decade American scientists working in the kindred field of gued that the main secrets were out of the bag and have pressed for a

eventually winning over U.S. government officials

Today, a half century after the start of the nuclear era, stopping the bomb's spread turns less on keeping design secrets than on restricting exports of specialized ma-terials and machinery that are crucial to unlocking the atom.

Saddam Hussein's scientists in Iraq, for example, clearly knew the hasics of nuclear fission and fusion. but despite Jax Western export policies and great financial resources, Iraq had difficulty marshaling the gear and industrial effort needed to turn ideas into armaments. Some of the declassified work is

highlighted in the September issue of Physics Today, a monthly journal published by the American Institute of Physics.

The article includes once-secret diagrams showing how bydrogen fuel is beated and compressed in controlled nuclear fusion have ar- pursuit of nuclear fusion. Controlled fusion, which may be perfected sometime in the 21st cenmrelaxation of classification rules, ry, seeks to tame thermonuclear fought to keep the secret was in

reactions to generate cheap, almost limitless electrical power.

What was common knowledge in other parts of the world was secret data in the United States," said Steven Aftergood, a senior analyst at the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington. "As a result, our fusion program has been tripping over itself and progress has been discernibly curtailed."

The hydrogen bomb was invented in 1951 by Edward Teller and Stanislaw M. Ulam after Dr. Teller suggested that radiation from an exploding atomic bomb could generate sufficient heat and pressure to ignite fusion fuel.

Dr. Kidder said government officials thought the concept of radiation implosion was so novel that it would be extremely difficult for foreign scientists to come up with it

The government guarded the idea jealously. The most famous instance when the government

Purchase of MiG-29s Agence France Presse

KUALA LUMPUR - The Malaysian cabinet is considering the purchase of an undisclosed number of Russian MiG-29 warplanes, De-fense Minister Najib Razak said

wanted to sell 24 to 30 planes at bargain prices, but Mr. Najib de-



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Felond	F.M.	. 2,200	3,640	1,200
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Germony (moil)	D.M.	665	1,092	365
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Great Britain	Ξ.	190	291	105
Graeca	Dr.	65,000	91,800	36,000
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Netherlands	R_	710	1,183	390
Norway	NK.	3,300	5,096	1,800
Portugal	- Esc.	45,000	76,440	25,000
Spain	Pics.	45,000	69,160	25,000
— "hand deliv. Madrid	filos.	55,000	97,160	
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— hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,300	4,368	1,600
Switzerland	S.Fr.	590	1,092	1,800
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	s	630	1,452	330
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Japan Plea Bargain For Top Politician Sets Off Protests ment not to question Mr. Kar

TOKYO - Prosecutors formally accepted a controversial plea bargain Monday that let Japan's most powerful politician get off with a misdemeanor plea and a minor fine for taking an illicit \$4 million contribution, one of the biggest illegal pay-offs in Japan's long history of political corruption.

The prosecutors showed so much deference to Shin Kanemaru, 78, the chief kingmaker of Japan's

the chief kingmaker of Japan's dominant Liberal-Democratic Party, that they did not even make him come to court for questioning. In-stead, Mr. Kanemaru sent a written confession from his Tokyo home, where legions of lesser politicians have been visiting day after day to demonstrate their continued fealty.

The press and the public have been less respectful, however. The prosecutors' decision to close the case with payment of a \$1,600 fme has prompted angry editorials and street protests. Critics note that the amount Mr. Kanemaru must pay for this major funding scandal is no more than the fine for overnight parking in some crowded Tokyo neighborhoods.

The relative softness of the pen-alty was crystalized Monday when one protester splashed yellow paint on the wall outside the public proson the wait outside the public pros-ecutor's brilding here. The paint-thrower was immediately jailed without hall and charged with de-facing property—a crime that car-ries fines 50 percent higher than what Mr. Kanemarn will pay for taking \$4 million.

"We used all the legal authority we have," said the deputy Tokyo prosecutor, Takeo Takahashi. "We gave him the maximum fine authorized by law for failing to report a

Prosecutors evidently felt they would be admired here for taking any criminal action against Mr. Kanemaru, They were clearly stunned by the sharp criticism of the plea bargain and of their agree-

ment not to question Mr. Kane-maru about his fundraising. Mr. Kanemaru, a gruff but

Mr. Kanemaru, a gruff but charming member of the Diet, or parliament, is the biggest fish so far caught in the expanding net of Japan's latest political scandal, the Sagawa Kyubin case.

Officials of Sagawa, a mob-connected express delivery firm, reportedly dished out large helpings of cash, far in excess of legal contribution limits, to several top figures in the dominant party and a few in opposition parties as well. opposition parties as well.

News leaks, evidently from prosecutors, suggest that the Sagawa case could become the biggest pay-off scandal ever in a political system that hatches a major scandal every year or so.

Moreover, Sagawa officials evidently helped bring Mr. Kanemaru and other top politicians together with leaders of Japan's Yakuza, the

organized crime syndicates. Untouched so far by the Sagawa case is the current Prime Minister, Kiichi Miyazawa. Although Mr. Kanemaru has served as his politi-cal patron and chief supporter within the dominant party, Mr.

Miyazawa has kept his silence on the case and has conspicuously de-clined to join the politicians public-ly rushing to Mr. Kanemaru's de-Other members of the Liberal-Democratic Party, though, are talk-ing as if Mr. Kanemaru is the vic-

tim rather than the confessed wrongdoer in the case. One top LDP leader, Ichiro Ozawa, offered to resign his party posts on the grounds that he had not done enough to "protect" Mr. Kane-

maru against the prosecutors.
With several other top party officials reportedly suspected of taking money from Sagawa Kyubin, the current case could actually help Mr. Miyazawa by tainting some of his competitors within the domi-

nant party, Mr. Takahashi, the deputy pros-ecutor, said Monday that there was no need for interrogation of Mr.



Robert McBride, his left arm raised, with his wife and ANC officials in Durban after his release Monday from prison.

Pretoria Frees Guerrillas to Spark Talks

JOHANNESBURG — Three African Na-tional Congress guerrillas convicted of killing whites during the apartheid era were released from prison Monday under a deal to get South Africa's democracy negotiations back on track. Also freed was Barend Strydom, a neo-Nazi who gunned down eight blacks thring a ram-page in late 1988 because he saw them as endangering the survival of the Afrikaner na-

President Frederik W, de Klerk agreed at a meeting with the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, on Saturday to release by Nov. 15 about 500 prisoners who had "committed a crime with a olitical motivation" before Oct. 8, 1990.

But plans to resume democracy negotiations hit another snag when the Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, announced Sunday that he would boycott the talks. The leader of Inkatha, the main black rival to the ANC, accused the government and the ANC on Sunday of trying to settle the country's future between them.

In an effort to mend the rift with Chief Buthelezi, government sources said Mr. de

Klerk was preparing a letter for the Inkatha leader explaining what had happened at the meeting with Mr. Mandela. But Chief Buthelezi said Monday be would

not he meeting Mr. de Klerk on Tuesday as previously planned. He said he had no quarrel with hilateral

negotiations hetween Pretoria and the ANC but he "objected to bilateral decision-making and bilateral implementation of decisions." The Zuln leader said that while he would not hold any talks with Mr. de Klerk and his government, he was prepared to meet with the ANC.

Meanwhile, the police said nine Inkatha members were killed Saturday in an apparent shoot-out with ANC supporters at Richmond, 70 kilometers (45 miles) north of Durban. Inkatha added in a statement that the nine were killed when three groups of men infiltrat-

ed the area they were defending, looted houses and burned two cars belooging to an Inkatha It said one of the attackers, later identified as an ANC supporter, was shot to death,

with the release of Robert McBride, a 29-yearold mixed-race ANC activist who had been serving a life sentence for the 1986 killing of three white women with a car bomb at Magoo's, a Durban seafront bar popular with soldiers

Also freed were two black guerrillas, Mzon-deleli Nondula and Mthetheli Mcube, convict-ed of killing three white farmers with land mines in the mid-1980s in the northern Trans-

Mr. Mcube, 32, said after his release that he had no regrets for the landmine killings, but he added that a new South Africa should be built on on love, forgiveness and reconciliation, not anger and hitterness.

White extremists gathered outside Pretoria's central prison for the release of Mr. Strydom, nicknamed the "White Wolf," who is in his mid-20s. But a radio station said be was smuggled out of a side door,

Mr. McBride survived an apparent assassination attempt by white fellow prisoners at Dur-han's Westville prison on Sunday, Newspaper reports said be was attacked with scissors and a chain but was not seriously burt.



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PEROT: Decision Delayed

(Continued from page 1)

presentations at a Dallas hotel to Mr. Perot's 50 state coordinators. Nothing quite like it had happened in American politics.

Some Perot backers were said to hope that Mr. Clinton would make a gesture that would permit the Texan to declare that his economic

ideas were being taken seriously. Mr. Perot's issues coordinator, John White, is believed to have met Saturday and Sunday with aides to Mr. Clioton. Mr. Perot said Monday that no such meetings had taken place with Mr. Bush's aides because the White House had not requested any.

Among those sent to Dallas on Mr. Bush's behalf were Robert M. Teeter, the campaign chairman; Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser: Jack F. Kemp, the secretary of housing and urban development; Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, and Mary Matalin, political director of the campaign.

The Clinton campaign sent Mickey Kantor, the campaign chairman; Senators David L. Boren of Oklahoma and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas; Admiral William J. Crowe, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Felix G. Rohatyn, the New York investment banker: Vernon Jordan, the former director of the Urban League; Representative Nancy Pelosi of California, and Henry G. Cisneros, the former mayor of San Antonio, Tex-

Senator Bentsen said afterward that the Perot and Clinton camps shared "a fundamental commitment to change" and "a growth agenda" that differed only on how

to impose higher taxes. Neither Mr. Bush nor Mr. Clinton professed any knowledge of whether Mr. Perot would step back into the race, and each contended that his ideas were more compatible with Mr. Peror's.

Mr. Bush said Monday that he had "by far the best deficit reduction plan, and I think that's what appeals to the Perot volunteers."



Mr. Clinton, meanwhile, said Mr. Perot's approach "has much more in common with mine thanwith Mr. Bush's, particularly when it comes to investing in education and when it comes to limiting the infloence of foreign lobbyists and political action committees."

But the Arkansas governor cau-tioned in a televised interview that reducing the delicit too quickly would harm near-term growth.

"You can't just do deficit reduction," he said, "because if you do, you'll run unemployment up and get the economy in deep trouble for three or four years."

According to the schedule outlined by Mr. Perot, campaign sup-porters whom be calls "the volunteers" will weigh the merits of the Republican and Democratic proposals in their respective states and then convey their wishes to him.

"I think we will button it up Thursday night," Mr. Perot said,

indicating that would be his dead-Party. Many commentators brandline for declaring his intentions. ed him a quitter, and some of his

He called the meetings in Dallas "a healthy thing" and said the esbackers were trate. Since his withdrawal in July, he sence of his movement was "to tap has published a platform that coneverybody on the shoulder and say, 'Fellows, we own this country, the tains proposals to eliminate the federal deficit within five years through major tax increases on inpeople do. It's not the foreign lobbyists. It's not the special interests. come and gasoline, cuts in govern-It's oot the individuals that give ment programs and the military you a million dollars in soft money. budget, and new taxes on some It belongs to us, and we are the popular mandated social welfare Mr. Perot, who made millions in

At his news conference, he deridthe computer services industry, pledged early this year to run for ed the oews media for focusing on trivialities. And in a televised interpresident as an independent if a view beforehand, he suggested that grass-roots outpouring could pro-vide the petition signatures needed television bosts were out of touch with the concerns of Americans.

"I suggest that all of you folks up there in the anchor room spend more time in Wal-Mart, Home Depot," he said, referring to discount stores. "Get out there where the rubber meets the coad "

POWELL: U.S. Military Chief Is Opposed to Any Intervention in Bosnia

"These are the same folks who have stuck us

(Continued from page 1)

achieve a quick victory with minimal American But critics said that the Pentagon's doctrine

seems designed to fight the last war, a no-holdsbarred air and land war, rather than the next war, where force might be used selectively, not to vanquish an enemy, but to slow aggress stemming from ethnic conflicts and bolster diplomacy to end the fighting.
Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who

heads the House Armed Services Committee, said, "If we say it is all or nothing and then walk away from the use of force in the Balkans, we are sending a signal to other places that there is no downside to ethnic cleansing. We are not deterring anybody."

And Richard Schifter, the senior State De-

partment official for human rights in the Reaean administration and the early part of the Bush administration, asserted that the U.S. military was haunted by a "Vietnam syndrome" that had paralyzed its response to in

"It is the Vietnam syndrome - the idea that you don't get involved in any application of military force unless it is overwhelming and the purpose is to win a victory, "Mr. Schifter said.
In order to get the Serbs to oegotiate sectously. we and our allies have to be prepared to use force, such as establishing a no-fly zone or

engaging in air strikes against military targets." The general spoke angrily as he complained about the impetuousness of civilians, who he said had been too quick to place American forces in jeopardy unwisely for ill-defined mis-

into problems before that we have lived to regret," General Powell said. "I have some memories of us being put into situations like that which did not turn out quite the way that the people who put us in thought -- i.e., Lebanon, if you want a more recent real experience, where a bunch of Marines were put in there as a symbol, as a sign. Except those peer young folks did not know exactly what their mission was. They did not know really what they were doing there. It was very confusing. Two hundred and forty-one of them died as a result."

In the debate over using military force in the Balkans, the most pressing issue is an air-exclusion zone in Bosnia. The United States and its allies have already said that they are prepared to use force to ensure the delivery of relief supplies. But threatening force to clear the skies of Serbian planes would cross a new

Proponents of an air-exclusion zone say it would ensure that Serbian planes do not resume shadowing relief flights and would also be the first commitment of Western combat power to protect the Bosnians from Serbian air attack. Only the Serbian side has combat aircraft, and it is using them to attack Muslim and Croatian areas beyond the reach of artillery.

White House and State Department officials have been supportive of the concept, but the Pentagon has been wary, administration officials say, fearing that it could be the first step toward deeper involvement and could lead to Serbian retaliation against the UN relief effort.

General Powell questioned the immediate

need to threaten force to impose a ban on the flight of Serbian aircraft. He said that the Serbian practice of shadowing relief flights with their planes rarely put the relief flights in danger. In contrast, the State Department spacement, Richard A. Boucher, has said that the Serbian chartening has been a Mariana shadowing the said and a shadowing the said that the Serbian chartening has been a Mariana shadowing the said that the serbian chartening has been a Mariana shadowing the said that Serbian shadowing has been a "serious threat to the safety of UN flights."

The general also noted that he pressed for the diplomatic protest, or demarche, which was delivered this month, asking the Serbs to stop the shadowing. Before we start shooting up everybody just so everybody can have some-thing to write about, let's see if the demarche

works," he said. He played down the significance of stopping Serbian combat attacks from the air. "With respect to dropping cluster bombs, that is reprehensible." he said. "But so is killing French soldiers with an AK-47. The question is: Are you intervening for the purpose of achieving a result or are you intervening because you do not like a particular weapon system that is being used? I think that is a legitimate question to ask before you apply the armed forces of the Unit-

ed States to the situation." General Powell also rejected suggestions for limited bombing attacks against Serbian artillery and other military targets. "I do not know how limited bombing will stop the Serbs from doing what they are doing," he said.

The general argued that it would be difficult to find and determine!"

to find and destroy all of the Serbian artillery, that intervention would mean that Washington was taking sides in the conflict, and that the warring parties might respond by retaliating against the UN relief effort.

ROCKET: Bonn Calls Off Celebration for 50th Anniversary of V-2

(Continued from page 1) Defense Minister Volker Ruche called the celebration "tactless." "You cannot isolate technology from history," he said. The German decision to cancel the event contrasts sharply with the British reaction to a similar controversy in May. Britain then ignored German charges of insensitivity and erected a statue in memory of Arthur (Bomber Harris, inventor of the saturation or carpet bombing technique used to level Dresden, destroying one of the world's most magnificent

collections of Baroque palaces.

Despite months of German protests, the statue was unveiled by the Oueen Mother, widow of King George VI,

The V-2 celebration was to be held at Peenemunde, the test site oo Eastern Germany's Baltic coast where Mr. von Braun and other scientists working for the Nazi war machine made the advances that led to modern space travel. Mr. voo Bram himself continued his research in the United States immediately after the war's end, eventu-

ally becoming one of the leading figures in NASA's drive to land men on the moon

A German government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had oot known that the country's Aviation and Space Travel Coordinator. Erick Reidl, had been scheduled to deliver the keynote address at the V-2 celebration. The spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said that if Mr. Kohl "had known, he would have forbidden it."

The director of the memorial at the Dora concentration camp. where about 60,000 immates were forced to work for the German war effort in the world's largest underground armaments factory, called the planned celebration "an act of sacrilege against thousands of

The memorial director, Cornelia Klose, a historian, said that since 20,000 innocent people died from starvation and torture at the arms plant, it would be wrong "to honor this weapon as a purely technical

SHOOT: China Plows Weapons Into Market Shares

(Continued from page 1)

years of the Cold War, the army generally has among the best instal-lations in the country, giving it an edge in developing money-making

enterprises today.

For instance, China has become a major arms exporter. It has sent its high-powered missiles and other heavy weapons to the Middle East, angering some Western govern-

According to David Shambaugh, a professor at the University of London and a specialist on the Chinese military, the army has also retooled some of its factories to produce consumer products, from electric fans to construction equipment and trucks. In addition, some army units are starting to charge local governments for civil engineering projects they once did free, like bridge-building and flood-con-

There were explicit orders that the military was to diversify its rev-

ian production and other kinds of target in sight. In fact, the area is activities, and they've been doing it," Mr. Shambaugh said. "The story is that they are developing a more visible military-industrial

But these activities have also given the military far more money to spend with even less oversight, he added. Few seem to know how much the army is earning or how it is using what is believed to be bil-lions of dollars from these businesses. "It's all off-budget revenue," Mr. Shambaugh said. "I couldn't give you an estimate on how much accrues to them, but it's

got to be mammoth." The shooting range is a sign of the market's acceptance of some of these capitalist strategies, and of the political pragmatism of what has traditionally been one of the world's most politicized armies.

The customers shoot at black silhouetted targets — or just hillsides with the serious weapoury - withcauses by getting involved in civil- out a single running-dog capitalist of a Beijing evening.

conspicuous for its lack of political content, save for the odd comment by a visitor noting the irony of Western thrill seekers being offered potshots with weapons that once symbolized attempts to destroy capitalism.

to place his name on the ballot in

Although he had oever formally

declared his candidacy, Mr. Perot

withdrew from active campaigning

in July, saying he did not wish to be

a "spoiler" and citing what he called a "revitalized" Democratic

all 50 states.

Wang Gui Ying, the smiling technician who heips customers choose their weapons, says that on weekends the range gets as many as several hundred visitors.

On a recent afternoon, a group of Japanese tourists who arrived in a bus leaned toward extremes, some taking turns firing the antitank weapon, the most expensive weapon offered, and the rest sticking mostly to small handgons.

By the end of the day, the group had paid about \$500 for less than an hour's worth of teeth-jarring fun, and Mrs. Wang was happy to oblige a visitor by posing briefly with a shoulder-fired rocket launcher in the spreading coolness

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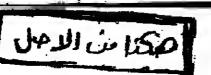
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Line Vautrin: "outside fashion and outside time."

A Jewelry Artist Back in Fashion

ONDON — You don't have to speak French to appreciate Line Vantrin's intriguing metal work, but it helps. First you stroke the tactile surface of a gilded powder compact. Then your fingers trace the random letters. And finally you grasp a play on words that spells out phonetically a message of

Vautrin's jeux d'esprit were all the rage in the 1950s when she had molded the family's metal foundry to her imagination and made her original gilded sculpted jewelry and objets d'art. Even her buttons had an ironic twist: patterns of a lascivious lion or of raised and After a long period of neglect, Vantrin's work is now sought-after

by collectors. And the designer herself, believed to be approaching her 80s, came to London last week for the opening of an exhibition at the gallery of David Gill, who rediscovered her work in the 1980s and says that he realized he "was looking at something really serious."

Vantum is sanguine about her period of oblivion.

"I started in 1938 in a Paris boutique as small as a cupboard," says

Vaulrin, whose career climaxed in the 1950s. "I was forgotten for 30 years because the women who bought my jewels had children who didn't want what they saw on their mothers. I had to wait for the next generation, and now happily I have my second wind."

Gill says he believes that, if Vautrin's family had not been metal-

founders, she might have become an artist of a different kind. In fact, she changed her style during her career from the small jewels with bols and messages to have micrors found in translacent being conscious seller sides, sharings the rooms is on the eck, including the bases, adiach may be desprined with the text of a Jacques Prevert or Paul Verlame poem, rather than the puzzles and conundrums. The works cost £200 to £2,000 (about \$340

A book laying out Vantrin's objects in all their gilded glory - and explaining the symbols and messages — has just been published by Thames and Hudson, edited by Patrick Mauriès. He contributes an assessment of her "playful magic" and puts her in the context of other designers like Christian Berard and Diego Giacometti, though she was never part of a Paris artistic circle, but rather a loner.

"I was always independent," says Vaurin, recalling bow she colonized the Marais district of Paris (now the height of fashion) when it was "old and dirty, with sumptious mansions covered in dust, with artisans crowded in courtyards." Her shop was rather in

dust, with artisans crowded in courtyards." Her shop was rather in the chic heart of Paris, in the Fanbourg Saint-Honore.

She was a pioneer in style, creating gilded jewels when chrome was all the rage and playing with enamels in "colors that enchanted me." Her name established in her own boutique precluded her from working with countriers of her era, as Salvador Dali created buttons for Schiaparelli. Yet the jewels remain intrinsically "fashionable" in their lightness of spirit and elegant symbolism.

"I am butside fashion and ontside time but at the same time classic, like Egyptian jewelry is timeless," she says, recalling the seminal moment when she went to Cairo at the age of 20 and had the "revelation" of seeing the treasure of Tutankhamen.

revelation" of seeing the treasure of Tutankhamen. Although not in precious metals, Vautrin's work, according to Gill, "is finished like proper work of art," and she has always been collected, from Marlene Dictrich in the 1950s to Paloma Picasso today.

Yet when she offered her work to France's museums before dispersing it at auction in 1987, none took up her offer. But earlier this year she had a museum exhibition at Aix-les-Bains and another is under discussion for the United States. And one of her striking belt buckles is on show in the jewelry gallery at London's Victoria and

How does she feel about belated recognition for her quirky artistry? "I went yesterday to the Victoria and Albert. I saw my jewels and I am happy," she says.

Suzy Menkes



Sketches by Lacroix: Above, three theater designs, dresses from 1880s to 1990s; above right, his great grandmother, his mother and his wife, Françoise, on the day they met.

Master of Mannequins

stick-thin Twiggy into a Collins the store symbol of the 1980s. And in 1990 she gave wom-

on DOON — She turned was the creator of fiberglass goddesses. By giving mannequins new shop window mannequin life — legs spread, arms akimbo, in 1966. She made Joan sensual mouths and a sexual allure -she reflected a new fashion freedom. The mannequins - of both en back their generous curves.

Adel Rootstein, who died last windows across the world. — S.M.

Lacroix's Book of Ingredients

ONDON - Here is a rare glimpse into the creative process that inspires a designer's work. Christian Lacroix publishes this week a whimsical yet revealing account of the influences that have moved him, from a childhood in Arles in "great, bare high-ceilinged rooms, dim behind closed shutters" to the opnient salons of Paris haute

His story is enriched with often arresting, but sometimes dense Proustian shvers of memory and with witty sketches: himself with long locks and longer overcoat in the 1970s; his mother in sporty bold-buttoned coat and lizard-skin shoes; Coctean and Picasso silbouetted at a corrida.

Lacroix says that there is "not a phrase which was not uncocked in a flash from the past" His designs, too, almost always have a reference to a memory, an object or a work of art. So the purpose of the book is not to write memoirs at the age of New York, Although Lacroix's de-41, or just to lay out sumptuous pages of fashion pictures, but to trace the fragments of experience ant huxury, it is appropriate that the that make up the kaleidoscope of

"I bope the book is light, I didn't want to seem pretentious," says La-croix, who has changed his loungelizard image for a crew cut and stubbly beard. "I didn't want a fashion book, nor anything too personal. It is designed to be a carnet de voyage in my memory and to

in the history of art as a museum creator before he became a fashion designer and ultimately set up his own couture house five years ago. The story is conveyed through the senses: The "pungent empire of leather, grease and wax" of the saddlery that was a childhood playground; the sound of crows eawing on corrida days that were "fringed

with a golden haze." Each color spread is interspersed or overlaid with other images. Some are scattered in still lifes on outspread fabrics; others form mosaics such as Napoléon III wallpaper and a Claude Monet Impres-sionist painting with a flower-strewn wedding gown inspired by those sources. A raw silk tunic is

shown beside its inspiration, a Neapolitan costume.

Then there are Lacroix's fashion drawings - bold sweeps of color, or entire collections laid out on spidery miniature figures. Pages from the fairy tale of Goldilocks and the Three Bears show the treebranch furniture with heart-shaped decoration that have become part of the design mythology of Lacroix's salon and stores.

The result is always intriguing, and obscure, like exposing an artist's notebooks to public view. The elegant text, set out with scrolling let-

SUZY MENKES

ters on colored pages, written by Lacroix with input from his wife and edited by Patrick Mauries, is blessed with a fine English translation.

Pieces of a Pattern: Lacroix by Lacroix" is published by Thames and Hudson in Paris, London and signs are unmistakably French in their coquettish charm and insoucibook was launched in England, which Lacroix has considered a spiritual home since he first encountered its mix of stolid convention and oddball eccentricity in the The dinner in honor of Lacroix

and his wife Françoise, held at the newly refurbished Dorchester Hotel, was an international affair, and Princess Michael of Kent who included residue to the book's smill designers. She was wearing a Lacroix velvet shawl and sheer body suit with a flower-strewn Nina Ricci ball skirt and carrying a Gi-

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Other guests included Princess Luciana Pignatelli, Lord Snowdon and his wife Lucy, Rosie, Marchioness of Northampton in Saint Lau-

Richard Branson. For Snowdon, there was a poi-nancy to the party hosted by the Dorchester and Roberto Devorik. owner of Lacroix's new London store. Snowdon's uncle Oliver Messel, the designer and decorator, had originally created the pale green and gilded suite showing, says Snowdon, an "impeccable sense of color." Lacroix cites Messel, along with Cecil Beaton and his coterie, as formative influences.

The book includes a loving tribute to "Angleterre, mon Angleterre" - especially to "haute bohemians" like Lady Diana Cooper or the more rancous eccentricity of the Pearly Kings and Queens.

Another section discusses Lacroix's vibrant designs for the stage. They will soon include cos-tumes for the English National Ballet's "Nutcracker Suite" - a tribute for the 150th anniversary of Tchaikovsky to be presented in the Durbar Room at London's Foreign Office in December.

"Pieces of a Pattern' suggests that Lacroix is post-modernism's most ardent fashion exponent: hybrids of juxtapositions of sophisticated and more.

primitive: a well-stirred ethnic melting por. The lucid introduction by Mauries pays tribute rather to the designer's role in revitalizing haute coulure and energizing the dying decades of the 20th century.

But what about those Lacroix clothes? They never really take cen-ter stage in this exquisitely produced book. Instead they appear as fleeting glimpses of fuchsia pink coat, gaudy glasses, somber som-brero, paint-splashed swimsuit,

Although it is a relief to find a fashion book that is infinitely more than a bunch of pictures, there is not enough of Lacroix's ocuvre that. is the end product of his crazy patchwork of cultural influences. The photographs of Arlesian costurnes are crying out for a companion page to show how the folkloric fichu scarf metamorphosed into haute couture as a chartreuse satin shawl collar, Although Lacroix's Goya-esque jackets are affixed to figures from Spanish paintings, book does not convey the luster of his embroideries, nor the way that the designer has quickened with his imagination the traditional crafts of couture and impacted on fashion

The ultimate effect is a book of ardent fashion exponent: hybrids of different images; fragments of style ally and intellectually — that leave with threads of connection; ironic the fashion appetite asking for

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Page 10

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Quality May Be the Key To Beating the Recession

bright spot has recently appeared in the depressed British property market. Important sales are being made once again, and there are finally reasons for agents to feel a bit more optimistic. Although most of the activity is in luxury real estate, the important factor, according to the experts, is quality rather than price.

"It is an overseas-led market," says Anthony Lassman, a leading London agent, confirming that there are green shoots. "It is also very selective. Peo-

Small apartment: £3.2 million

ple are looking for the best locations, and presentation is all-important. Sellers must allow for an interior decorator to go in and get everything right."

Mr. Lassman says the devaluation of the British market," says Mr. Geth-ing. "On the one hand, for property of genuinely top quality — in terms of val-ue, not price — there are buyers. We have encountered competitive bidding for some properties. But in the second tier, which includes most properties, some at ludicrous asking prices, there is almost no

market at all." The same is true in the art and antique markets, Mr. Gething says. The theory that the expensive end of the market was automatically solid has been proved wrong. The old adage about concentrating on quality is right," he says. "If there is something that you want badly, the chances are that someone else will want it in the fu-

In addition to quality, an important element in the success of a residential development is location, according to Mungo Tennant, marketing director

Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, Harrods of Knightsbridge nearby and the West End within easy reach. Another attraction is the tranquillity and se-curity of the enclosed landscaped gardens. Chil-dren can safely ride bicy-cles on the private roads.

Mr. Tennant says there is considerable British interest in the houses — family housing is rare in Kensington -- but adds that overseas interest is a major factor. French interest was encouraged by the lycée just around the corner, and three properties have been rented by French tenants. A marketing campaign in Italy is bringing rewards, with two deals now in the pipeline. Buyers from Hong Kong, Singapore and Australia have bought apartments, an Egyptian family has bought a house and a bought a house, and a Middle East investment company is negotiating to huy a whole apartment

Negotiations for the development took place throughout 1988 and were concluded when the market was at its height. Mr. Tennant acknowledges that life since then has sometimes been difficult. But we are here until 1995, leasing, building, selling," he says. "We can ride out most recessions." He also says the drop in the market has a positive aspect. "No new developments are going on. We will stand alone by the end of the year."

Another large residen-tial scheme that is evidence of the success of the combination of quality and the right location is Carlton Gate, a develop-ment of 282 apartments beside a canal in London's Maida Vale. Prices range from £89.000 to £229,000

-from studio apartments to penthouses — and 120 have been sold, with most of the buyers having taken up residence. Contracts have been exchanged on 11 other units, and there are 25 reservations.

Stephen Galpin, sales and marketing director for Carlton Gate, says that the market is difficult, with buyers determined to get value for money. His major selling points have

been the fact that the development is genuinely close to the West End, the high standard of finish and equipment, and the private gardens, underground parking 24-hour security and video entry phones in every apart-

He also sees a high level of overseas interest, partic-ularly from Hong Kong, and confirms that devaluation and dipping interest rates have helped. He sees reason for optimism in "the high level of pent-up demand." He says that the boom in the 1980s led to an oversupply, but that things have been quiet for two-and-a-half years. And people want to move. "Apart from anything else, there is a boredom factor,"

Right at the top of the market is one of the six Square, which can claim to be London's most exclusive residential address: Neighbors in the square include the Duke of Westminster and Lord Rothermere. This property is being offered for sale by Lassmans at £5.65 million, but Mr. Lassman insists the quality is more important than the price. It is a historic property listed for

ception rooms, a master suite, a principal guest suite, three further suites, staff quarters and a paved

garden. Lassmans is also offering London's most expensive one-bedroom apartment, at 25 St. James's Place. The property backs onto Green Park and gives a glimpse of the gardens of first floor, three double

mous with luxury and Lassmans is offering to buyers what it describes as Mayfair's perfect house. It is at 6 Farm Street, was recently constructed on the model of Georgian ar-

chitecture, and can be bought for £1.7 million.

For that a buyer gets living

and reception space on the

room on the second floor. a complete bed-sitting room on the ground floor plus a double garage. Quality and luxury are

bedrooms en suite plus an-

other bedroom with bath-

available outside of London as well. Bidwells of Cambridge can arrange

for the rental, at £6,000 plus a month, of a 16thcentury, nine-bedroom tower house near Newmarket. It is owned by Lord and Lady Fairhaven of Englsey Abbey and is in the middle of 3,000-acre

estate. A day's shooting is available.

UTIONAL





The view at the high end of the market: Green Park as seen from a St. James's Place apartment.

pound and the strengthen- of one of London's most ing of the dollar are start- ambitious residential ers. "Someone who would have paid \$2 for £1 a few weeks ago now pays \$1.70 or less," he says. He adds that the reduction of British interest rates to 9 percent might help to tempt British buyers back into the market. "There is a feeling that interest rates are on a downward spiral," he says. "It is in many ways an ideal time to

buy."
The scriousness of the problem that has to be met is confirmed by William Gething managing direc-tor of Property Vision, a company that specializes in buying property for cli-cuts. His informed view is that since the booming market peaked at the end of 1988, prices have fallen by 25 percent and more. But he believes that things are changing.

There is now a two-tier

Green in London. This development by Taylor Woodrow, in conjunction with Mitsui Kensetu (UK) Ltd., cost £40 million and comprises 112 apartments, eight penthouses and 45 townhouses. Prices for the apartments range from £130,000 to £335,000 and for the houses from £575,000 to £1.6 million.

In these early days of the launch — landscaping is only now being completed and some properties are still not on the market -16 of the 165 units have been sold, including 10 houses, and the volume of inquiries is high. The location is a big selling point because of the cachet of the Royal Borough of Kensington, with members of the royal family living in Kensington Palace, nannies pushing perambulators next to the

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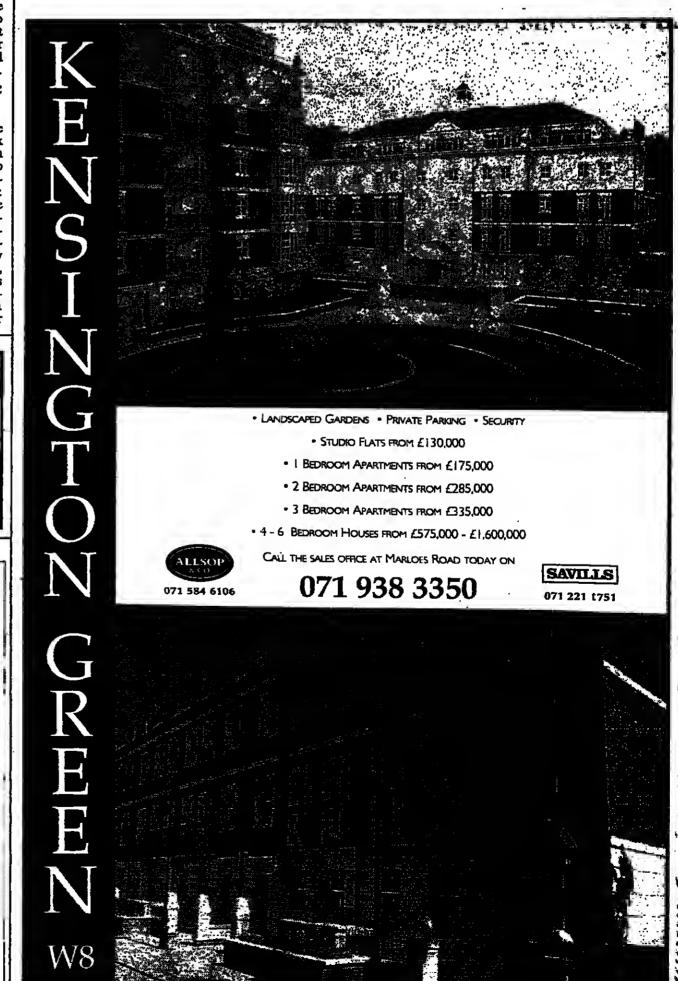
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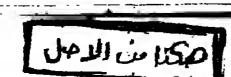
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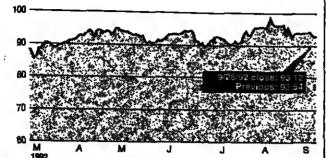






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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York. London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norwey, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten too stocks are tracked.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

LIFFE, 10 and Growing,

Likes Those Market Jolts

By Ian Ford

over the next 10 years I would expect to see much greater use and acceptance of futures," said Michael Jenkins, the chief executive. Analysts believe the continued success of LIFFE is essential if

London is to maintain its position as European financial capital

European financial markets, the demand for financial futures as a means of hedging risk has mushroomed to the point where LIFFE has annoted record daily and monthly volumes over the summer.

Today the average daily volume is 290,000 lots, compared with 3,700 when the exchange opened its doors on Sept. 30, 1982.

third largest in the world behind the Chicago Board of Trade and the

Chicago Mercantile Exchange, it will need to persuade new investors of the benefits of using futures. Possible new entrants could come from British thrifts and investment institutions.

When LIFFE opened, it offered just two futures contracts, but as demand has expanded, new products have been added. In the future, LiFFE will have keep adapting, dealers said.

"We may find the techniques of futures trading being extended to other areas of business such as insurance and property," said Mr.

But players warn against overly complex products. "The success of LIFFE's contracts is that they appeal to a wide range of people. If they are too sophisticated then there may be a drop in popularity," said Tony La Roche, managing director of Cater Allen Futures.

If LIFFE is to remain the leading futures exchange in Europe and

"The range of contracts offered by LIFFE has made a significant

and fight off competition from Paris and Frankfurt.

nancial center," said a spokes-man for the Bank of England.
As yet there is little concern in

volatility, the

the market that London or LIFFE will be harmed by the pound's suspension from the Eu-

ropean Monetary System's ex-change-rate mechanism.

contribution to London as a fi-

In fact, with rising volatility in

Jenkins, the chief executive.

ONDON - The London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange, celebrating its 10th anniversary Wednesday, expects further growth in the next decade.

"There's still a large untapped market out there and so

volatility, the demand

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Rate Fears Hit European Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — European stocks fell broadly

Monday on uncertainty over the ontcome of talks by European Community officials and concerns that interest rates, especially in France and Britain, would not be cut soon. The major stock market indexes fell 3.97 percent in Paris, 2.53 percent in Frankfurt and 1.58 percent in London.

The European component of the Interna-tional Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 0.29 percent, to 95.66, while the overall index dropped 0.45 percent, to 93.12. The Trib index is based on the dollar value of the shares it comprises, so Monday's drop in the dollar had a bolstering effect on the value of

one-U.S stocks.

In Paris, the CAC-40 index fell 73.27 points, the largest drop of the year, to 1,770.26. Traders said a growing conviction that there will be no cut soon in French

interest rates discouraged buyers.

The weaker dollar was also weighing on the French corporate earnings outlook, already dimmed by slack economic growth and high French interest rates, dealers said. A report in a German magazine that Volkswagen AG would post an operating loss of 700 million Deutsche marks (\$473 million) this year also hurt French stocks. (Page 13)

"If Volkswagen is to make no money, peo-pie are wondering what the outlook is for French companies now that the franc is part of the hard Deutsche mark bloc," said Charles Allen. French equities analyst at

County Natwest.
In London, the pound's continued weakness diminished hopes for interest rate curs, dealers said. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index fell 41 points, to 2,560, just above its low for the day of 2,559.9.

Fears that the European Community might be heading for a two-tier structure leaving Britain behind also unsettled the stock market.

The market had been buoyed on hopes that sterling might have remained strong enough for the government to contemplate a further cut in lending rates before or during the Conservative Party conference next week. After the markets closed, EC economy and finance ministers said they opposed moves toward a "two-speed Europe" and affirmed their commitment to the European Monetary System and its troubled currency grid.

Dealers said market sentiment was also undermined by profit downgrade on Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. by Hoare Govett Ltd., which also affected other industrial and chemical companies. ICI fell 63 pence, to £11.45 (\$19.47).

California, producer of chip-mak- California, asserted: "As far as cre-

ing equipment and the chairman of ative ideas, this remains the na-

an industry group that recently is- tion's hotbed. I can see a lot of

sued a report on Silicon Valley, reasons to be frustrated, but in the

growing here.

But a variety of new entrepreneurs and Valley veterans say that is nonsense, arguing that the doom-

'We are definitely the equivalent of a 40-

said: "High-tech jobs have been and we get better products."

Hoare Govett cut its forecast for ICTs 1992 pretax profit to £620 million from £780 mil-lion, and his 1993 pretax profit forecast to

£875 million from £1 billion.

"This is a healthy slowdown on the ICI downgrade and wornes about the political situation," said Mark McCutcheon, head of institutional trading at Greig Middleton & Co. Many investors are troubled by apparent splits in the Conservative-led government about Britain's integration with the rest of Europe, and concerns about whether the gov-

ernment can cootain inflation if sterling re-

mains outside the exchange-rate mechanism In Frankfurt, a bearish economic outlook, a stengthening mark and the forecast of losses at Volkswagen pushed the DAX index down 38.32 points, to 1,475.04.

"Many analysts are reconsidering their carmings forecasts and their general economic forecasts, and it's not looking good for the German economy," said Jörg Schlüter, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in London. "Investors are increasingly worried about the effects of the strong Deutsche mark on export-sensitive firms." said a trader at Cond-

export-sensitive firms," said a trader at Cred-Commercial

Stocks fared better in Milan, where the MIB index fell just 0.14 percent, to 708.

(Reuers, AFP, AFX, Bloomberg)

Dollar Plumbs New Depths Against Yen

The dollar fell to record lows Monday against the yen before making a slight recovery, as speculators retreated after a defeat at the hands of officials determined to defend the French franc's position in Europe's currency system.

The dollar also lost more than 3 pfennig against the Deutsche mark on the session, operators ooted. The franc continued its recent

rise, but the British and Irish currencies remained under pressure because of lears of development of a "two-speed Europe," in which some EC nations would band together in closer economic union while others would lag behind. As to the dollar, operators said

that, after investors had bought the currency last week to protect them-

Norking in the Valley

selves against the European Monetary System storm, they shifted oo Monday to the mark in anticipa-tion of a cut in U.S. interest rates next Friday after publication of American unemployment figures for September, which are expected

The U.S. currency closed at 1.4510 DM in New York, down

The dollar's fall was a blow to Japanese exporters. Page 15.

from 1.4835 at Friday's close. The dollar ended at 119.58 yen, down from 120.92; in Tokyo it had earlier hit a record low of 119.00 yen.

The dollar also closed at 4.8945 French francs in New York, down from 5.0124, and at 1.2695 Swiss francs, down from 1.2975. The pound, rising against a dollar that in this session was even weaker, moved to \$1.7317 from \$1.7125.

moved to \$1.7324 from \$1.7125. The Central Bank of Ireland. meanwhile, raised interest rates during the morning in a bid to defend its currency, the punt.

The overnight interbank lending rate went up 3 points, to 13.75 percent, in an attempt to stop speculators from selling off the punt in favor of the mark.

Prime Minister Albert Revnolds ruled out any devaluation of the

The Irish economy already suffers the highest unemployment rate in the 12-nation EC and has been badly bruised by the weakness of sterling. Britain takes one third of all Irish exports and profit margins could now be severely squeezed.

Irish authorities hope the inter-

est rate hikes, which are likely to prompt a similar rise in home loans, will be short-lived. But economists have said the yad rate might have to be pushed up by six percentage points to defend the

punt from speculation. Sweden, however, cut its sky-

high rates, saying the crisis was in The Swedish central bank said i

would lower its marginal lending See DOLLAR, Page 12

THE THE PARTY OF T

Silicon Valley Meets Its Angst Head-On

New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO — After more than three decades as a fertile breeding ground for bundreds of technologies, Silicon Valley is in growing like crazy. They're just not the midst of a midlife crisis, wondering if it still has the right stuff.

"We are definitely the equivalent of a 40-year-old male who just dis-covered he has a little paunch." said T. J. Rogers, chairman of Cypress Semiconductor Corp., a Sun-oyvale, California, chip maker, who has long symbolized the Valley's fiercely independent management style. "We've got troubles here in Silicon Valley."

After working 70 hours a week for years on end, founding successful companies and becoming multimilhonaires, many top executives here say their entrepreneurial zeal has been overtaken by worries about than hardware. fierce global competition, increasing ransportation and pollution. Tom Hayes, an executive at Ap-

which the Valley's best and brightest now work on software and related new design technologies rather There are plenty of ideas around

government regulation and the cum-bersome size of some companies, as said Sheldon Breiner, who recently well as the high cost of living, poor founded Quorum Software Systems in Menlo Park, California. Cyril Yansouni, the chairman of

sayers are overlooking the extent to

plied Materials Inc., a Santa Clara, the Read-Rite Corp. of Milpitas,

year-old male who just discovered he has a little paunch. We've got troubles here.' T. J. Rogers, chairman of Cypress Semiconductor. pose government regulations de-

Some people say the pessimists

such things as the hazards of working in a computer-chip factory. "Everyone is screaming that we're losing our edge," said Anno Saxen-ian, a professor of regional planning at the University of Cabiornia at Berkeley. "But there is a lot of dyna-

signed to protect the environment

and the Valley's workers against

mism under the surface." The soul-searching found voice in

flow of bright new people coming into the Valley," said Gordoo Moore, vice chairman of Intel Corp. and a member of the industry panel. This is hardly the first time that the region - 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of San Francisco and

and technology.

synooymous with the silicon chip, digital watch, hand-held calculator, video game and personal computer - has found its competitiveness called into question. In the early 1980s, doubts arose about the Valley's ability to survive as a manufacturing center in the face of what appeared to be an overwhelming panese assault.

Silicon Valley survived that crisis by shifting its focus from chip making to product design. As manufac-



turing jobs fled to lower-cost regions, Silicon Valley did not wither. Start-up companies thrived, new industries like pen computing continued to emerge, and bearded programmers and corporate executives

See VALLEY, Page 13

Kraft Beats Hershey

takeover of the Freia Marabou candy maker that is to be Norway's

chocolate, other candy and snacks, said it had accepted the price of 450 kroner a share offered by Jacobs Suchard, the Swiss chocolate and coffee maker that is a unit of Kraft General Foods Inc. That company, in turn, is owned by Philip Morris Cos., the New York-based food and tobacco combine that has \$56.5 billion in annual revenue.

Freia Marabou said merely that it had another offer that was oot accepted. But in Hershey, Pennsylvania, Hershey Foods Corp. — whose revenue last year was \$2.9 billion — announced that it had made a bid in excess of 400 kroner a share that had been rejected.

expansion for the company. Freia Marabou's revenue last year was about 5.4 billion kroner and its profit before extraordinary items rose 15 percent, to 512 million kroner.

On Monday, Hershey said it was unsure what it would do next.

"We could continue to be a shareholder or we could tender our thans." a profusion and the said.

The Kraft bid represents a healthy premium to the 300 kroner a share price at which the stock of Freia Marabou had recently been trading on the Oslo exchange. The stock was suspended on Monday. Norsk Hydro A/S, the state-controlled resources company, is the biggest single shareholder in Freia Marabou with a 44 percent voting

Hydro said the sale of its holding would result in a payment of 3.4 billion kroner and yield a pretax profit of 2.4 billion. Hydro's pension fund would get a further 500 million kroner.

The offer, for both Freia's A and B shares, is conditional on approval by the Norwegian authorities and on acceptance by at least two-thirds of the A-share holders and two-thirds of total shareholders at a meeting Oct. 9.

ECU

For Norway's Freia

OSLO — Kraft General Foods, the Philip Morris subsidiary that is the largest U.S. food company, elbowed aside the smaller Hershey Foods and agreed Monday to an 8.8 billion kroner (\$1.46 billion) biggest stock market transaction.
Freia Marabou A/S, which is Scandinavia's biggest supplier of

Hershey had bought 18.6 percent of Freia Marabou's stock last May in preparation for what would have been a major international

shares," a spokeswoman said.

stake, including shares held by its peasion fund. Hydro supported the Kraft offer as "extremely beneficial" for both companies.

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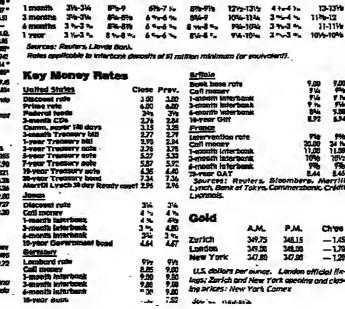
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GM Deal Sparks Wall Street Rally

NEW YORK - U.S. stocks advanced Monday as a tentative strike settlement at a General Motors plant sparked a flurry of late buying that helped the market re-

bound from Friday's broad sell-off. Trading was muted, however, as many market players stayed off to observe Rosh Hashana, the Jewisb new year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which tumbled 37.55 points on Friday, bounced back 25.94, to

N.Y. Stocks

3276.26. Advancers slightly out-paced decliners on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume slid to 157.5 million shares from 216 million on Friday.

Ron Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, New York, said the centative settlement reached at GM's body plant in Lansing, Michigan, provided the spark for the market's late turnaround.

"The fact that they settled it quickly helped generate some plus ticks in the market," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Doran characterized the market's recovery "as a knee-jerk reaction; a technical re-bound from an oversold condition."

DOLLAR: New Low Against Yen

on Tuesday and Wednesday. Earlier this month Swedish rates went as high as 500 percent.
"Unrest on the international cur-

rency market has eased and rates

Foreign Exchange

on the Swedish money market have fallen," the bank said. In the meantime, the turbulence

benefited holders of yen. "The yen is at the moment the alternative currency for people who want to diversify." said one trader. Some economists also spoke of Japanese investors' desire to reduce their exposure in foreign currencies

for the autumn. EC currencies traded more calmly on Monday. The French franc, defended by an all-out effort by the lyst at Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co., agreed that the market was "doing a little consolidation after Friday's sell-off." "But the fundamentals are still

weak," he said, referring to continued concerns about the economy and earnings and uncertainty over the presidential election in November. "So we're maintaining some

Medical Care America paced the Big Board actives, dropping 2%, to 22%, after a rating downgrade from Cowen & Co.

Merck followed, falling %, to 43%, on continued concern over its carnings outlook as a result of last week's reports of a decline in the drug company's new prescriptions and government efforts to curb rising health-care costs.

Glazo Holdings was third, inching up 4, to 25%.

GM was unchanged at 32. Its stock had fallen sharply Friday on news of the strike.

Alzn led the American Stock Exchange actives, falling 1%, to 25%. U.S. HealthCare led the overthe-counter actives, dropping 31/4 to 61, after a rating downgrade

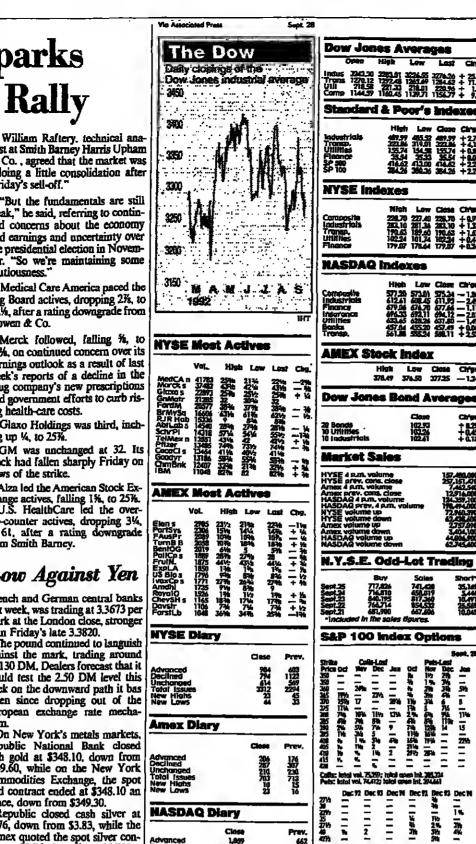
(Continued from first finance page) French and German central banks rate to 40 percent from 50 percent last week, was trading at 3.3673 per mark at the London close, stronger than Friday's late 3.3820.

The pound continued to languish

against the mark, trading around 25130 DM, Dealers forecast that it would test the 2.50 DM level this week on the downward path it bas taken since dropping out of the European exchange rate mecha-

On New York's metals markets, Republic National Bank closed cash gold at \$348.10, down from \$349.60, while on the New York Commodities Exchange, the spot gold contract ended at \$348.10 an ounce, down from \$349.30.

NASDAQ Diary Republic closed cash silver at \$3.76, down from \$3.83, while the Comex quoted the spot silver contract at \$3.76, down from \$3.799. (Reuters, AFP)



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Dec 97-26 97-17 97-10 — 0-10
Mer 97-12 97-17 97-11 — 0-12
Mer 97-12 97-17 97-11 — 0-12
Est. volume: 15578. Open interest: 5730.
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Mer 90.46 90.3 90.46 — 0.39
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UAW Says GM Strike Settled

DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — Negotiators for General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers settled a strike on Monday at a Lansing, Michigan, auto body plant that had idled 8,900 workers, the

union said. It did not reveal terms of the settlement.

The walkout by 4,200 union members began Friday and caused General Motors to suspend work at other plants. The dispute over the elimination of 300 union jobs at the plant threatened production of the company's 1993 models by shutting down production of the popular Pontine Grand Am as well as two other models at a nearby assembly plant.

Separately, it appeared GM's electric car could be delayed because Rockwell International Corp. has pulled out of the project, apparently angry over cost-cutting practices by General Motors. "At this time we are not involved with the GM electric vehicle," said Richard Pacini, a Rockwell snokesman. union said. It did not reveal terms of the sentlement.

Rockwell spokesman.

Okidata Offers Super-Desktop Unit

MOUNT LAUREL, New Jersey (AP) — Okidata Corp. on Monday introduced a desktop office machine that combines the functions of a laser printer, scanner, copier and facsimile machine for a price of \$4,000 or \$5,000, depending on which of two models is purchased.

Dubbed DOC-IT, the device uses digital technology to combine the functions into one unit. Much of the product's hardware will be manufactured in Japan by Okidata's parent company, Oki Electric Industries Co., but the personal computer board needed to operate the unit will be made by a IIS subcontractor. by a U.S. subcontractor.

The company said it planned to sell between 30,000 and 60,000 units, mostly to large businesses, over the 12 months starting in October.

Apple Cuts Most Macintosh Prices

CUPERTINO, California (Renters) — Apple Computer Inc. said its Apple USA division has cut suggested U.S. retail prices on many Apple Macintosh personal computers and related peripheral products. Macantosh personal computers and related peripheral products.

Apple said the price cuts extended across the majority of the Macintosh family, including the Quadra line. Prices were cut between 11 percent and 36 percent on the Macintosh Classic II, Macintosh LC II, Macintosh IIsi, Macintosh IIci, Quadra 700 and selected configurations of the Quadra 950 line. The price of Apple's most powerful Macintosh, the Quadra 950, was cut to \$8,169 from \$9,199. At the low end, Apple cut the suggested price on the Macintosh Classic II to \$1,079 from \$1,699.

Goodrich Fears Weak Quarter

AKRON, Ohio (Reuters) — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Monday that its third quarter earnings would be "significantly below" the second-quarter performance due to continuing weakness in the economy.

The company had reported earnings of \$13.1 million in the second quarter. Profit in the first half totaled \$13.2 million, up from \$5.4 million in 1991. "Our speciality chemicals and polyvinyl chloride businesses descend in large measure on the strength and vitality of the economy, and depend in large measure on the strength and vitality of the economy, and improved results have been difficult to sustain under current conditions," the company said.

For the Record

The North American Free Trade Agreement will be initialed in San Antonio, Texas, on Oct. 7 in the presence of President George Bush of the United States, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

(AP)

Hanson Overseas Finance BV, a unit of Hanson PLC, filed a shelf registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for up to \$1.25 billion of debt securities. Proceeds will be lent by Hanson Overseas to the parent or to other Hanson units for various purposes, including

The Justice Department said Goulds Pumps Inc. would be allowed to acquire and merge the pump operations of Ingersoll-Rand Co. and Dresser Industries Inc. The department said the action should allow Goulds to become "a significant competitive factor" in the market for specialized pumps used in the petroleum and electrical power industries. (Bloomberg)

EUROPE: EC Officials Vow to Resist a 'Two-Speed' Monetary System

(Continued from page 1)

John Major of Britain in his visit to preparing plans to forge ahead with some kind of "mini-Europe" that would exceed a found to help him win ratification for the stablishing a currency union dur-

tricht blueprint, Mrs. Guigou said, France supports an explanatory

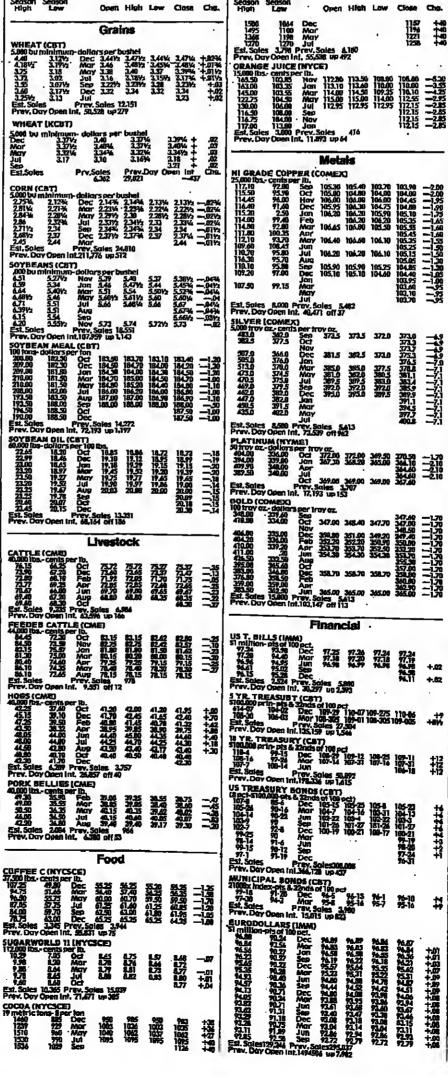
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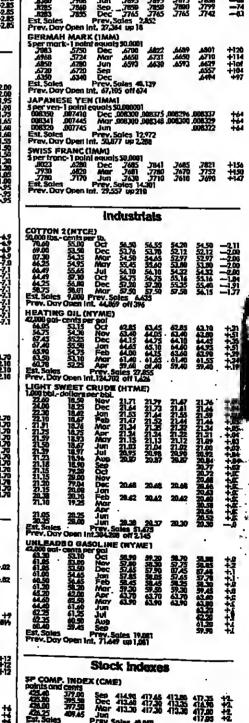
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voters narrowly rejected the treaty in June, wants additional reassurances that the Community will open its decision-making to greater scrutiny before trying another ref-

U.S. FUTURES



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tions of Southern Europe, as well as treaty in Parliament. Britain, if the Maastricht treaty is not approved. But they do not seem to be ruling it out entirely, either, On Monday, Elisabeth Guigou of France, the minister of Europe-**WORLD STOCK MARKETS**

"But we will also say naturally that we are not going to wait indefinitely," she added. Mrs. Guigou said France wanted to move to a full-scale economic

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ing this decade had been dashed by standards of social welfare. the market turmoil-of-the past .- Meanwhile, Denmark, whose Rather than modify the Maasan affairs, said French officials and monetary union by 1997, the declaration in which Community scrutiny before tryin would stress to Prime Minister earliest date envisioned in the leaders would spell out the division erendum next year.

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Orly Link Hits Matra Stock Bailout of Rail Project Would Be Costly

PARIS - The stock of Matra SA tumbled Monday on the Paris Bourse on speculation that the French defense, transport and telecommunications company might have to foot the bill for the troubled Oriyval airport link, traders said.

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Matra dropped 4.8 percent or 9 francs to 179 francs (\$36.60) a share.

Orlyval, which was built by Matra, is an unmanned overhead rail shuttle service linking Orly airport to a train line to Paris. The project has had a loss of 15 million francs over the past three

They said Orlyval's bank lenders assert the traffic estimates were gross exaggerations and are refusing to pick up the bill to keep the service-

The leading creditor is Credit Lyonnais, with exposure of 700 million francs, analysts said, followed by Credit Local de France with 400 million

francs exposure.
Air Inter has 26.7 percent of Orlyval's share

capital, Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez has 18 percent and Matra 17.3 percent. Credit Lyonnais and Compagnie de Suez each have a 6.6 percent stake.

Matra might have to put up 250 million francs to keep Orlyval alive, said an analyst from the Oddo

■ Crédit Lyonnais Paper Downgraded IBCA Ltd., the European credit-rating agency, said Monday in London that it had downgraded its

rating on the long-term debt of Credit Lyonnais to AA-minus from AA. IBCA said the expansion of Crédit Lyonnais in recent years "has put strain on centralized risk

The bank is under pressure from deteriorating domestic and international asset quality, while its xposure to real estate and media and film financ-

ng "is a particular problem," the agency said. Credii Lyonnais itself cited those areas last week when it reported a 92 percent plunge in first half pretax profit, largely due to a sharp rise in provisious for troubled loans.

Aviation Woes Bring Snecma Loss

PARIS - Snecma, the French jet-engine maker, on Monday posted a first-half loss, citing continued weakness in aviation construction and the cost of lay-

For the half, the state-owned Société Nationale d'Etude & Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation reported a loss of 302.75 million francs (\$60.55 million). compared with a profit of 38.84 million francs a year earlier.

year earlier, to 6.1 billion francs. Specma reported 3.4 billion francs in orders, which it said was "a weak level."

Earlier this month, Snecma's chairman, Gerard Renon, said 1992 sales would be "slightly less" than those of the last three vears. Mr. Renon forecast 1992 sales of less than 14 billion francs for the parent company, down from 14.48 billion a year

Monday's first-half figures

were for the parent company; group figures are expected to be released later this year.

The company said it has concentrated on preparing for the future, with a net increase in research and development spending, compared with the first half of 1991. (AFX Renters) (AFX, Reuters)

VALLEY: Angst Comes to the Kingdom of the Chip

(Continued from first finance page) uess at SRI International, a re- tied to the Valley's economic infrareplaced the thousands of assembly workers whose jobs were shifted

But now a tangible mood of de-spair looms in Silicon Valley, lead-ing to a debate about whether the very creativity that has defined the Valley is being exhausted.

"One of the things that is striking is that there has been a slowdown in the number of new businesses that are being formed," said Douglas Henton, assistant director in the center of economic competitive-

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search center in Menlo Park that structure. prepared the original report. That's a warning sign."

Some executives have called for an industry-government effort to shore up the Valley's economy — a departure for business executives known for going their own ways.

They're going from being cow-boys to becoming collaborators," said Steven Levy, director of the Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy, an economic research center in Palo Alto. Optimists say studies that have

charted the region's decline have overlooked part of the Valley's contechnology growth in areas surrounding Silicon Valley. Many new

Another source of confusion is that much new growth in the valley has been in software rather than in computer or semiconductor manufacturing, Because many software jobs are classified as service rather than manufacturing, the manufacturing employment numbers have not reflected this shift.

Economists say the service category hides the real growth in the Valley — software and hardware design jobs that have made the region the world's microelectronic research laboratory

Data collected by the Center for the Continuing Study of the Califortinuing success: the impact of high- nia Economy show that manufacturing jobs in Silicon Valley fell to rounding Silicon Valley. Many new 258,500 last year from a peak of technology start-up companies 291,600 in 1984. During that period, have emerged in San Francisco and the number of service jobs grew to Berkeley - but they are directly 219,900 from 179,200.

VW Shares **Battered** By Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch WOLFSBURG, Germany -Volkswagen AG'a stock dropped in Frankfurt on Monday as the result of a press report, denied by the automaker, that the new version of its Golf car had run into problems.

The weekend report, in Der Spie-gel, said VW would incur a parent operating loss of 700 million Deutsche marks (\$483 million) in 1992 due to problems with the Golf III arising from "wrong decisions."

A VW spokesman declined to comment on that aspect of the report. VW's stock lost 17.30 DM, to close at 276 DM a share. Not only did the stock lead the

Frankfurt market lower, it affected the Paris Bourse, analysts there said. Charles Allen, French equities analyst at County Natwest, said that among the negative infinences on the Bourse Monday was a feeling that "if Volkswagen is to make no money, people are wondering what the outlook is for French companies now that the franc is part of the hard Deutsche mark bloc."

Specifically, Pengeot, a maker of mass-appeal cars like VW, dropped 34 francs to 541.

The VW spokesman did say that initial production of the new Golf had surpassed the company's plans. Daily output of the Golf and Vento models in Wolfsburg has reached 3,650, and including plants in Brussels and in Mosel, Eastern Germany, daily production is 5,000 models, the spokesman said.

VW does not publish figures for operating profit or loss, which it considers an internal accounting (Reuters, AFX)

Total Chairman Expects Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS - Total SA has "large growth potential" even if the current situation for oil companies is poor, Serge Tchuruk, chairman of the French state-controlled energy concern, said Monday.

European demand for refined products fell 5 percent in the second quarter, exclusively because of a collapse in German demand, Mr.

He said Total's shares, which fell 9.30 francs (\$1.86), to 210.10 on Monday, were undervalued, it had a solid balance sheet and productive oil and gas deposits. (Reuters, AFX)

Virgin Is Seeking Market in Europe

LONDON — Virgin Atlantic Airways' talks about rescuing another British carrier are aimed at opening another market for itself in Europe, analysts said Monday.

The parent of the troubled Dan-Air, which flies to nine destinations in Britain and 21 on the Continent, had its stock suspended on the Lon-don market on Monday while it holds talks with Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Atlantic, about its financial problems. The stock of Davies & Newman Holdings PLC stands at 23 pence, compared with 155 pence on Sept. 30, 1991.

Davies & Newman has said there would not be a merger with Virgin Atlantic but that the negotiations involve "an intended fund-raising" and coordinated marketing efforts.

People close to the talks say Mr. Branson has reached a prelim agreement with Davies & Newman to form a holding company jointly owned by Mr. Branson, Davies & Newman and the latter's creditors. Dan-Air would be named Virgin European Airways under the arrangement, trusting to Mr. Branson's marketing clout to help it

Among the firm's other conclusions:

two thirds that of the Americans.

150,000 Europe Car Jobs

LONDON - About 150,000 European automobile industry jobs

may be lost in the next seven to eight years as manufacturers try to adapt to more rigorous efficiency standards set by Japanese carnak-

ers, according to a report to be published on Tuesday.

"We expect those jobs will be cut in the coming seven to eight years," Nigel Hills, the main author of a report by consultancy Ludvigsen Associates, said. These layoffs have already begun, Mr.

Indged by hours required to assemble a car, Europeans attain

less than half the productivity of the Japanese and little more than

It takes 27 weeks of gross family income for a European to buy a

new car against 21 weeks for an American and 14 weeks for a Japanese.

European huyers pay about 30 percent more for a new car than

purchasers in the United States or Japan because of taxes included in the production of the car and the need to fund the surplus labor.

but foreigners wanting to buy a car there and take it home face a number of financial hurdles. Belgian dealers could also face penal-

Taxation accounts for about three-fifths of Europe's higher costs

Ludvigsen shows that Britain at 18.5 percent has one of the lowest total

tax components in the retail price of cars in Europe. Denmark leads the table with 65.4 percent.

ties by manufacturers when selling cars to non-Belgian residents.

Belgium is the cheapest country in Europe in which to buy a car.

At Risk in Coming Years

long-hanl flights only, to six U.S. destinations and Tokyo. Mr. Branson would keep his stake in Dan-Air's holding company to a minimum, the people close to the talks said. Airline analysts said the

new Virgin European would be likely to need £25 million in financing; they said £15 million would likely be raised through a Davies & Newman rights offering, with Mr. Branson putting up £10 million cash. Analysts said Mr. Branson, still has £350 million left from selling

Virgin Music Group to Thorn EMI for £510 million last May. In the 15 months ended last Oct 31, Virgin Atlantic's privately held

ent, Voyager Travel Holdings, had pretax profit of £6.2 million and revenue of £383 million. Dan-Air has already been refi-

nanced twice in the past 30 months, most recently through a £53 million Davies & Newman rights issue late last year. But the Gulf War and the deep British recession curbed air traffic, and losses continued. In the last two years Davies & Newman's losses came to £74 million.

Mr. Branson and Virgin may be Dan-Air's last hope. For months the press had speculated that the airline would be taken over by British Air-Dan-Air is the largest airline operating out of Gatwick. Virgin, based at Heathrow, currently flies

Paris CAC 40 FTSE 100 Index Close **CBS** Trend 110.80 112.20 -1.25 5,483,40 -0.89 1.475.04 1.513.38 -2.53596.36 -1.91 591.06 1,914.00 FTSE 100 2.560.00 2,601,00 -1.58 General Index 195,02 199.77 -2.38 712.00 -0.70 CAC 40 1,843.53 -3.97 816.92 -4,20

Investor's Europe

Very briefly:

Stock Index

SBS

 Tajikistan, the former Soviet republic, has raised cotton prices ninefold in order to encourage farmers to speed up harvesting, the Itar-Tass news

375.56

-0.77

General Motors España SA said net profit fell 9.6 percent, to 30.96 billion pesetas (\$304.9 million), in 1991.

 British Biotechnology Group PLC said it would establish a collaborative laboratory for viral engineering with Oxford University to research new ways of treating viral infections and cancer.

Groupe de la Cité SA, the French publishing company, said its consolidated loss, net of depreciation, narrowed by 7.1 percent to 157 million French francs (\$31.5 million) in the first half of 1992. Castorama Duhois Investissements, the French furniture retailer, said

net profit rose 14.8 percent, to 82.8 million French francs (\$16.6 million). Den Danske Rank said it expected its 1992 loan loss provisions to be in

line with the 2.9 billion kroner (\$502.7 million) it set aside in 1991. • PTT Post BV, the postal arm of Royal PTT Nederland NV, said it was speaking with a number of pharmaceutical companies about the possibility of handling distribution of medical supplies.

The European Commission said it was imposing provisional duties on imports of magnesite from China after an investigation showed dumping. · Russia said it would take international bids for prospecting and development of oil and natural gas reserves on the island of Sakhalin. Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, AFP

Sharp Drop in French Jobless Rate

PARIS—The number of French unemployed declined by 1 percent in August, to 2.88 million, the steepest monthly drop in four years, the Labor Ministry amounted Monday. The decline in August followed a 0.5 percent reduction in July, and

reduced the country's pnemployment rate to 10.2 percent of the active work force, down from 10.3 percent in July. The ministry said the improvement in August had occurred despite a

weak job market and added that the rate of layoffs remained high.



WITHOUT MOVING AN INCH WE SEE THE SUN RISE 70 TIMES A DAY.

Drwn. The sun rises on the island of Javo, shining down on o troin travelling the Surabayn-Kertosono line. The track circuits ore ours. A few hours later, the same sun rises over our s power stotion of Mers El Hodjadj, Algeria. And, Inter still, over our geothermal plants in Middletown, California. Hour after hour, the sun rises over our achievements in 70° rountries. In 30 of these we have established sales and production organizations. He at Ansaldo ore world leaders in electromerlunics. We know how to combine advanced design and constructional obility, flexibly. That's how we are able to supply specific solutions for industry, power oud transportation. Fields united by a common strategic risina, based on advanced technology, research, and the quality of our human

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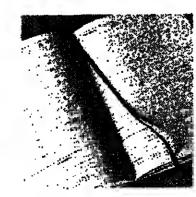
(Continued on page 16) NYSE Highs-Lowe AMEX Highs-Low

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Exporters Feel the Strong Yen's Pinch

TOKYO - The dollar's plunge to new lows against the yen means another blow to Ja-pan's export industries, currency analysts said Monday.

The profits of Japanese exporters, especially automobile and electronics companies, have al-ready been badly bruised by the steadily appreciating yen.

. .

On Monday, Tokyo shares fell sharply amid concern over this trend, with exporters stocks tak-ing the brunt of the selling said Masaluko Tsuyuzaki at Tachibana Securities.

The 225-share Nikkei average closed down 422.15 points, or 2.29 percent, at 17,972.61.

in a market that normally moves by tenths of a yen per day, the dollar has lost more than 5 yen against the Japanese currency in the past two weeks. Traders said the dollar will likely fall to around 115.00 yen before recovering to the 120 level. The dollar closed Monday at 120.25 yen.

Market analysts said the decline is the result of traders anxiously selling dollars and European currencies and buying the yen as the world's most stable money.

"The yen is a safe haven," said Masahiro Yanagida, a dealer at Sanwa Bank. He and others emphasized that the yen was not considered strong because of the Japa-

Toshiba Cuts Forecast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Monday cut its forecast computer-chip output for the financial year to

730 billion yen (\$6.1 billion) of pro-

Toshiba now estimates sales of its

semiconductor memory products in

lapan will grow by only 3 percent in the second half of the business year

to next March 31, compared with an

original forecast of 9.9 percent growth. (AFX, Bloomberg).

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Of Chip Production

duction from 780 billion.

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Japan's Retail Sales Fall

TOKYO — Japan's supermarket and department store sales for August fell 2 percent year-on-year, to 1.63 trillion yen (\$13.6 billion), the Ministry of Ioternational Trade and Industry reported Monday. It was the third consecutive monthly decline in the sales of large retailers. A 0.6 percent fall in July followed a 4.3 percent drop in June. A ministry official blamed a period of colder-than-usual weather in sales August in addition to the algorithm the december of the decembe

A ministry official planned a period of colder-time-usual wearner in early August, in addition to the slump in the domestic economy.

By store type, sales of department stores fell 3.8 percent, to 776.3 billion yen, from August 1991, marking the first time since the survey started in 1972 that department store sales have fallen for six months straight; supermarket sales declined 0.4 percent, to 853.7 billion yen, the ministry said

In terms of products, sales of clothing fell 3.3 percent from August 1991 and foodstuff sales increased 1.2 percent. Sales of other products, including furniture, electronic items, and luxury goods, declined 4.5 percent year-on-year.

Sanwa Bank said in its monthly report that personal consumption was expected to remain slack, as the slowdown was eroding income bonuses and other earnings. - (Bloomberg, AFP)

strongest of the industrial world's generally weak currencies.

The dollar's stide to oew historical lows against the yen is setting off a cascade of reactions. and counter-reactions in the Japanese economy. With masses of corporate profits vanishing with every drop in the dollar, companies are rushing to put ont revised sales projections and to release

TOKYO -- Japanese automakers said Monday they

were increasing production of cars in Thailand follow-

ing a drastic cut in import tariffs on auto parts in the

The top Japanese automaker, Toyota Motor Corp., raised its mouthly car production in Thailand by 50

percent, to 3,000 cars, in July and is considering

further increases in output next year, a Toyota spokes-

Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automak-

er, said it planned to boost its annual production of cars by 50 percent to 19,000.

Mazda Motor Corp. said it planned to increase

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

nese economy, which is also in a statements that are thinly veiled shump. Rather, it is seen as the protests of the Japanese government's failure to intervene to

strengthen the dollar. Toyota Motor Co.'s president, Shoichiro Toyoda, said last week that the yen's appreciation would "bring instability to the business environment and hinder a quick economic recovery." The company loses 6 billion yen (\$50 million) in profit for every 1 yen drop in the dollar.

Thai Tariff Cut Boosts Car Output

spokesmen said.

Such public statements are interpreted as the tip of an iceberg of corporate pressure being ap-plied to the Japanese government to find some way to bring relief to exporters, who have provided nearly the only strong perfor-mance in recent months of economic malaise in Japan.

The automaker Honda Motor Co. and the electromics maker Hitacbi Ltd. have become the latest exporters to take another look at their dollar-yen calculations. Suf-fering from falling profits as the weak dollar eroded the value of their U.S. sales, the companies revised their exchange rate forecasts for the next six months to 125 yen to the dollar from 130 yen.

Other exporters in the electronics and auto industries are expected to follow suit, economists said. Japanese government officials have avoided making specific statements about acceptable dollar-yen rates. Instead, they have said that while a gradual rise in the yen is welcome, a rapid appre-

ciation would be undesirable. The Bank of Japan, traders say, probably will not intervene to weaken the yen by buying dollars and selling yen until the dollar slips to 117 or 116 yen. But after Monday — when the dollar lost over 1.31 yen in intraday trading - that could happen sooner than they think. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

annual car output by about 2.5 times, to 3,360 units,

Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and Honda Motor Co. have also started increasing production, company

a cut in import tariffs on auto parts for knockdown

production from 110 percent to 20 percent in July last

also brought a surge in demand for cars.

Industry sources said the Thai automobile market is expected to grow from 270,000 vehicles last year to 450,000 by 1995.

The automakers said the moves were in response to

Thailand's abolition of a commodity tax in January

Chinese Press Asks For Stock Curbs

BELITNG -- China's official media called on Monday for constraints to be imposed on the country's stock market experiment to keep it from running out of control and damaging the economy.

If we do not put certain con-

straints on stocks, stocks will inevitably deal a heavy blow to normal economic order," the Xinhua oews agency analysis said.

Its article, published in the Com-munist Party's People's Daily news-paper, did not specify what re-straints were oeeded, but acknowledged "when the government regulates the market, it has a heavy responsibility. Any move must be made extremely cautiously."

It made clear the authorities were most worried about four key - blind issuing of stocks, fevered buying of stocks, foreign ownership of Chinese assets and the wholesale moving of funds from bank accounts into stocks.

"Shouldo't the Chinese economy avoid being unnecessarily buffeted by the winds and the tides?" the article asked.

It did not give details about the problems with foreign ownership of stocks, but it mentioned the issne in a way guaranteed to inflame hard-line Marxists who have been opposed to the economic reforms push of the \$8-year-old leader Deng Xiaoping.

of the state-owned shares of some of the listed companies have been illegally seized by companies from outside our borders that have come and squeezed others out," it said. While China this year began selling special class B shares reserved for foreigners to investors from abroad, there have been persistent

wan interests have been playing the class A market. The article went on to cast doubt on the accounts of some listed com-

reports that Hong Kong and Tai-

"The profit figures are not true, there are falsehoods in the publicly announced reports on assets and it has even got to the point where registered accountants' offices have made false accounts," it said.

■ Less Economic Planning China said Monday it would

sharply reduce the oumber of goods for which it sets annual production quotas, further weakening the 40-year-old system of rigid economic plans, The Associated Press

reported from Beijiog.

The government also said it was relaxing price controls on more agricultural products.

Under the economic planning system copied from the Soviets, the central and provincial governments handed down quotas each year to every farm and factory.

Investor's Asia Hong Kong Hang Seng Singapore Straits Times Nikkei 225 A M J.JAS 1992 Exchange Prev. Close Monday Index Change Hong Kong Hang Seng 5,597,20 5,686.16 -1.56 Singapore Straits Times 1.339.75 +0.75 All Ordinanes 1,496.40 +0.01 Sydney Tokyo Nikkei 225 18,394.78 -2,29 17.972.61 Kuala Lumpur Composite 610.66 602.60 +1.34 Sangkok 849.07 859,17 -1.18 Seoui Composite Stock 518.04 524.23 -1.56 Talpei Weighted Price Closed 3,351.63 Manlla Composite 1.395.47 1.389.61 -0.23 Jakarta Stock Index 297.52 **New Zealand** NZSE-40 1,434.62 1,487.70 -2.25 Bombey National Index 1,456.60 1,468.38 -0.80

Very briefly:

TNT Ltd. said its managing director, Sir Peter Abeles, resigned because of the "immense" time and effort demanded by his TNT duties and to concentrate on Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., of which he is joint chairman; Sir Peter will continue as deputy chairman of TNT.

Vietnam will increase petroleum output by drilling offshore wells this year and putting its Rong field into production for the first time, the official newspaper Quan Doi Nhan Dan said.

 The China Daily ocwspaper said Chinese individuals have more than \$8.5 billion in foreign currency bank accounts, up 25 percent over last year, and that millions more are stashed away in homes.

• The Hong Kong Tourist Association said the number of visitors rose 14.2 percent, to 584,332 in August, from 511,896 in August 1991. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said it received three orders for the

world's largest shield machines by diameter -each has a diameter of 14.4 meters (46,7 feet), a length of 13.5 meters and weight of 3,200 metric tons - to dig highway tunnels under Tokyo Bay.

 Hotta Textile Industry of Japan announced revised earnings estimates, saying it oow expects a current loss of 75 million yen (\$625,000) in the

· Victor Co. of Japan Ltd.'s unit Victor Musical Industries Inc. said it the would form a joint venture oext month with Electronic Arts Inc to develop video game software. Renters, AFX, AP, AFP, Bloomberg

Hong Kong Bank Aims to Expand

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Chinese Bank will use the proceeds from its initial share offering to finance acquisitions and expand its banking business, the company said Monday.

Providing details of a share offer reported last week, the bank said it expected oct proceeds to total 385 million Hong Kong dollars (\$50 million). Through a new holding company, it plans to sell 200 million new shares to the public, staff and shareholders in its parent company, Lippo Ltd.

The bank's expansion plans include a joint venture bank in Shenzhen, China, the first in that special economic zone.

Loan Losses Winding Down At Big Australian Banks

SYDNEY - Australian banks are over the worst of their loan losses but little substantial improvement in their position is expected

soon, analysts said Monday.

"The system as a whole has stabilized," said Craig Drummond, finance sector analyst with J.B. Were & Son, "Major corporate defaults declined over the past six months, and it is my feeling that corporate bankruptcies have oow peaked and are moving down. The problem assets of Westpac Banking Corp., National Australia

Bank and ANZ Banking Group total \$.9 percent of their loans and acceptances, according to a study by Moody's Investors Service. It calculated that problem loans range from Westpac's 10.3 percent

to 5.8 percent for National Australia Bank, although this will rise to about 7.1 percent if its merger with Bank of New Zealand proceeds. Together, the banks' problem assets equal a "very high" 74 percent of combined equity and loan-loss reserves, Moody's noted. The key to the outlook for the banks is their asset values, and especially the outlook for commercial property prices, analysis said. Mr. Drummond said commercial real estate prices "are edging

lower, so some extra provisioning may be needed."

Westpac's large portfolio is dominated by big projects where the market is most illiquid. ANZ also has a large commercial property exposure but it is not dominated by big projects. Moody's said National Australia has a comparatively smaller portfolio, it added.

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Further information is available from Dr. Jan-Peter Paul at The Helsinki Institute. A brochure on the Mecc-Program is available from The Helsinki Institute. Laivanrakentajantie 2, 00980 Helsinki, Finland, Telephone +358-0-317 355.

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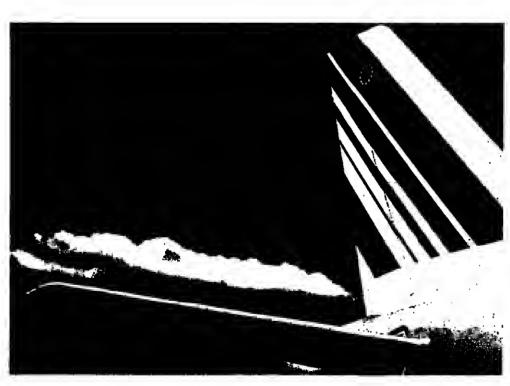
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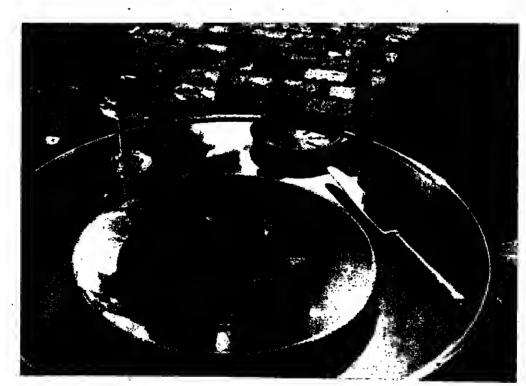
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Central Europe Cool to U.S. Trade Zone

New York Timer Service
PRAGUE — Central Europe has reacted coully to President George Bush's recent proposal to establish a free-trade zone with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Since the president raised the idea in a speech in Detroit oo Sept. 10, policy makers and oewspapers in Central Europe have politely dismissed it as largely irrelevant and incompatible with efforts to speed the countries' integration into the European Community.

"We are very pleased with the offer, but we will have to examine it in the context of our relations with the EC," said Miroslav Somol. head of the multilateral trade policy department at Czechoslovakia's Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Mr. Somol said U.S. officials had not consulted his government on the idea. Suggesting that the proposal could have been a throwaway campaign phrase. Mr. Somol added, Everybody knows how it is with these pre-election statements.

He said, as did editorials in several Prague newspapers, that American exporters of grain and other products would be likely to benefit if

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trade barriers with the United States

Although they have doubled during the last two years, Czechoslovak sales to the United

two years. Czechoslovak sales to the United States — machinery, transportation equipment, textiles and glass — still account for only 2.5 percent of the country's total exports.

A Hungarian under secretary of state, Istvan Major, wrote in a leading Hungarian newspaper that the idea was "not compatible with a full-fledged entry of Hungary into the European Community." But in an apparent prod at the Community for faster movement, he added that Mr. Bush's idea could be "an acceptable alternative" if it appeared that Hungary's European integration would take more than 10 years.

Vaciav Klaus, prime minister of the Czech region of Czechoslovakia, said he would seek more details on the proposals from U.S. officials. But the Czechoslovak press agency has quoted him as saying it would be "absurd" to create a free-trade zone with the United States before creating one with Western Europe.

Since Communism collapsed, Central En-rope has sharply shifted its trade away from

other former Communist countries and toward the European Community.

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland have each signed an interim association agreement with the European Community intended to prepare them for full membership within 10 years. The agreements have increased the access of Central European goods to Western Europe while imposing few reciprocal obligations on their still-weak post-Communist economies.

But Czechoslovakia's plan to split into Czech and Słovak states in January has slowed the country's road to the West. This month the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France,

European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, started discussing formal ratification of the association agreements with Hungary and Poland but put off discussion of Czechoslovakia.

EC officials, eager to minimize the economic and political disruptions from the split, have told Czech and Slovak officials that they must conclude a strong comprehenius consonius. conclude a strong, comprehensive customs union between themselves.

If not, the two successor states were recently warned, each will have to renegotiate a new association agreement from scratch, possibly with less favorable terms.

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SPORTS TENNIS

Scrambling for Pars, And Clues, in Russia

By Stephanie Simon Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW - After puzzling through a digest of the sport's basic rules on the eve of the first Russian Golf Championship, Yelena Roerich, a sports reporter, had to clear one thing

up.
"So the lowest score wins?" she asked, slight-

As the two-day tournament got under way last week at Russia's only golf course, a cramped nine-hole layout, it was clear that some officials - not to mention a few of the participants — were equally chieless.

But despite the confusion, the fathers of Russian golf were bursting with pride as 40

'When I get on a bus with my clubs, people think I'm going off to play croquet.'

Vadim Filippov, 27, an eye surgeon

competitors — the oldest barely 30 — drove. putted, swung, missed and cheerfully searched for lost balls while crisscrossing the par-34 course on a sunny fall day.
"Without golf, we can't cooperate with other

countries," said Alexander Kisilov, the club pro, who learned the game in Iraq and Ethiopia. "All over the world, people play golf, 25 million of them in America alone," he added earnestly, "And none of them will ever understand us if we doo't play, too. It's high time we

joined the club of golfing nations."

But full-fledged membership in the world golfing community probably will elude Russia for a while yet

"People have heard of the word golf and they know it's a sport, but that's about it," said Vadim Filippov. 27, an eye surgeon. "When I get on a bus with my clubs, people think I'm going off to play croquet."

Even such basic terms as fairway and green and tee seemed to mystify the Russian journalists covering the competition.

At a pretournament oews conference, Alexei Nikolov, general secretary of the Russian Golf Association, pulled out an assortment of wood-en and metal clubs and tried to explain how different weights and angles came into play. Finally he looked up and assessed the bewildered faces in front of him.

"So, you see," he concluded in the simplest terms possible, "all these sneaky little things

play a big role in golf." Once fiercely proud of their own sports culmany games as possible.

The Red Devils, a baseball team created in the mid-1980s from a group of track and field athletes, has toured California and Alaska. U.S.-style football started in 1990, and the Russian Czars recently gained admission into the European Football League, beating out their archrivals, the Moscow Bears.

Some think that golf, once deemed too bour-geois for the land of the proletariat, will be a big hit here. Robert Trent Jones Jr., a California golf course architect, hopes to build an 18-bole course in a forest outside Moscow, although his plans have been stalled for years.

Given the absence of municipal courses, however, and considering that the country manufactures no clubs, balls or tees, golf may be too expensive to catch on in Russia.

Built atop a former garbage dump in south-west Moscow, surrounded by squat apartment west Moscow, surrounded by squat apartment buildings and sprawling foreign embassies, Russia's lone golf club charges foreigners \$20,000 for membership, plus \$2,000 per year to play. Russians pay 400,000 rubles, or \$1,600 — four to five times the average yearly salary

About 300 children from a nearby sports school get free lessons. The best competed in the tournament, playing the course four times in two days in pursuit of a 50,000-ruhle first

Setting off to look for the fluorescent orange ball he had somehow putted into the water on the second hole, Alexei Popov, 18, echoed many "Of course I want to be a professional golf-

er," he said, marking a penalty stroke on his scorecard as he flipped the ball back onto the Filippov, the eye surgeon and one of the few

nonstudeots taking part, said he enjoyed golf because "it requires a lot of technical skill —it's not just kicking a ball around."

His blue eyes sparkling in a sunburned face, be added: "Plus, I know that there are world championships with million-dollar prizes. That says something about the sport."



Moscow University ahead of him, a man tees off on Russia's only golf course.

The New-Old Daly Wins the B.C. Open by 6 Shots

ENDICOTT, New York - John Daly woo the B.C. Open by a dominating six strokes, playing at an even higher level than he did in winning the 1991 PGA Championship 131/2 mooths ago.

He put together a flawless final round of 5-under-par 66 over the soggy En-Joie Golf Club course Sunday for a 72-hole total of Jay Haas, Joel Edwards and Nolan Henke, nooe of whom ever seriously threatened. "I don't think anybody thought I could win one again," said the 26-year-old Daly. "I guess this shuts some mouths up."

But since becoming a husband and a

father, Daly has appeared to have a more secure handle on his whirlwind life. He, his

black queen any activity with ...Qc5. On 28 Nd5, there was no chance for

Miles to play 28...Ne7 because 29 Ne7 Qe7 30 Rd7 Qf8 31 e7 Qh8 32 e8/Q Re8

After 29 e7, Miles could already have

On Karpov's 31 Rf8!, it was useless to play 31...Ne7 because of 32 Qc7 Ka8 33

Nc8 35 Nf6, which wins the h7 pawn and

KERES DEFENSE

THAT BLUENOSE BUSYBODY NEVER RAN OUT OF

8 e5 9 O-O-O 19 Nf3 11 Be2 12 h3 13 Qf4 14 g4 15 hg 16 d5 17 Bf3

Karpov 16 Rh6 16 Rf6

20 cd 21 g5 22 Bh5 24 e6 25 de 26 e3 27 b4 28 Nd5 29 e7 30 Rf8 32 Rc8 33 Qf6 33 Qf6 34 Cd2 35 Cd2 35 Cd2 36 Cd2 36 Cd2 36 Cd2 37 Cd2 37 Cd2 38 Cd2 38

Qc8 (or 33...Nc8 34 Nc7) 34 Rc8

with 29_Rf7 30 Rf7.

July and he has diligently practiced at the Castle Pines Golf Club when he is home.

In recent weeks, his long drives — which still average more than 284 yards (260 meters) - have gotten straighter and his short game has gotten more precise,

secure handle on his whirlwind life. He, his wife, Bettye, and their infant daughter, said. "And my whole focus is on golf."

4 Large Egos Jell On U.S. Cup Team

By Robin Finn New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — It's a quar-Cup squad that has advanced to the the team next year. "You saw what final round by asserting itself with happened in the fourth and fifth set a venecance against a more homogenous but less explosive Swedish

This same collection of disparate talents, an experiment in composition that worked, will reconvene in the final against Switzerland in December in Fort Worth, Texas.

pic gold medalist and a big-serving player whom the United States plans to neutralize with a surface of final, the Americans are pursuing a until we don't win. 30th Davis Cup championship.

Jim Courier, Andre Agassi, Pete Sampras and John McEnroe had their final-round assignments confirmed Sunday by the team's cap-tain, Tom Gorman, who also said he expected the same group to rep-resent the United States in 1993.

As usual, their prognosis for suc-cess in the 1992 finale verged on the belligerent, which has to be expected when McEnroe is at the core of

the Davis Cup crew.
"We're ready for the finals," said McEnroe, who suddenly doesn't seem so ready to retire and segue into the Davis Cup captaincy. "I

see us beating them 5-0."

Although McEnroe had been trumpeting his candidacy for the captaincy, which Gorman has had for seven years, he dropped out of the race, at least temporarily, after his doubles victory alongside Pete Sampras on Saturday over Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd.

McEnroe not only commended Gorman's regime hut also said he could oo longer see the wisdom of making a coaching change for

Tom has improved every year he's coached," said McEnroe, "so if you're having victories, you don't oecessarily make a coaching

Gorman, who has already in-formed the U.S. Tennis Association of his desire to retain his position, said McEnroe's designs on his job had not interfered with their working relationship this year. We've spoken about it, but I've round opponent.

relationship when it comes to getting the job done on the court," said Gortet of contrasts, this U.S. Davis man, who wants McEnroe back on

> one guy on the court, he just puffed out his chest and took over." McEnroe, too, alluded to the seductiveness of winning.

of that doubles match: There was

"There's no question that when I look back when I'm old and gray, it'll be nice to have another notch That nation is a first-time final in my belt," he said of the prospect ist, led by Marc Rosset, the Olym- of adding a fifth Davis Cup title. "But if we win, I'd like to be part of Davis Cup again as a player. That would be incentive for me - just to clay or cement. Now in their 58th stick with this same group of guys Gorman wasn't sure what would

happen when he assembled so much firepower, especially since his lineup contained a trio of top 10 singles players, one of whom would be relegated to a doubles-only role. He wondered whether the egos would clash, a scenario that unfolded when McEnroe and Jimmy Con-nors joined forces on the team that

lost the 1984 final against Sweden. As Gorman said of his new doubles team of McEnroe and Sampras: "They're night and day in personality. Of course, I knew they could both play. The question was, would they click? And they did.

They all did." ■ Austria in World Group Austria joined the World Group for next year's tournament when Alex Antonitsch finished off a doubles victory Sunday, then beat Grant Connell, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3), in reverse singles for an insur-mountable 3-1 lead over Canada in

West Vancouver, British Columbia, The Associated Press reported. ■ Connors Injures Knee Connors has dropped out of the Swiss Indoor tournament, the orga-

a knee injury in Friday night's "Battle of the Sexes" match against Martina Navratilova, The Associated Press reported from Basel. Jonas Svensson of Sweden replaced Connors in the singles draw. He got Jakob Hlasek, who reached the Davis Cup final with Switzer-

nizers said Monday, after suffering

For Jackson, Atonement at World Cup

in little

The Associated Press HAVANA - Colin Jackson of Wales, an Olympic flop, was a

World Cup sensation. Jackson, the seventh-place finisher in the 110-meter hurdles at the Barcelona Games after going in as the favorite, completed an otherwise brilliant season by winning in 13.07 seconds on Sunday.

The African men's team won its first title with 115 points, followed by Britain with 103, the Europe Select team with 99, Americas with 92 and the United States with 90.

The Unified Team ended Germany's four-time run as women's champion, winning its first title with 102 points. The Europe Select team was second with 94, and the United States and the Americas tied for third with 79.

Jan Zelezny, the gold medalist in the javelin, was one of four Olym-pic champions to win Sunday. The others were Germaoy's

Heike Drechsler in the women's long jump, Cuba's Maritza Marten in the women's discus, and Ethiopia's Derartu Tulu in the women's 3.000. Brazil's Robson da Silva also

made meet history. By winning the men's 200 for the third straight time, he joined three others with three consecutive victories io World Cup competition.

The others, each of whom won in 1977, 1979 and 1981, were 400 hurdler Edwin Moses of the United States, triple jumper Jaoa de Oliveira of Brazil and shot putter Udo

Beyer of Germany.

The two other Olympic gold medalists competing Sunday finished second.

Cuba's Javier Sotomayor, the world record-holder in the men's high jump, was competing with an injured right heel and finished by Yuuri Serguienko of the Unified

Britaio's Linford Christie, the Olympic champion in the 100, was runner-up to da Silva in the 200.

The other winners were Ethiopia's Fita Bayessa in the men's 10,000, the African team in the men's 1,600 relay, Jearl Miles of the United States in the women's 400 and the Asian team in the women's land over the weekend, as his first-

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

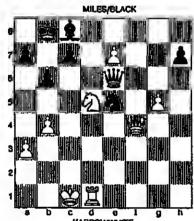
A NATOLY KARPOV played in the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt International Tournament, which ended inearly August in Biel, Switzerland, as though he was still angry at having been threeked out of the matches to nick the knocked out of the matches to pick the next challenger for the titleholder, Gary Kasparov. The former world champion overcame the all-grandmaster field with In the ninth round, Karpov vigorously -defeated Tony Miles of England in an avant-garde opening that has lately been attracting some attention from adventurous players who want to leave the beaten

The rarely played Keres Defense, which reveals itself after 5...Bh7, lets White trap all over the center without lifting a finger to stop him. Still it is not easy to defeat. A game between Aleksei Vyzmanavin and Miles in Ostend last year went 7 Nf3 O-O Bd3 Nc6 9 O-O-O Ne7 and Black obtained reasonable play.

Karpov diverged with the much more agressive 7 f4!?, which prepared to snow Black under in an eventual pawn avalanche. After 7...[5 8 e5 Nf7 9 O-O-O, Miles thrust 9...g5 to give himself maneuvering space on the kingside and to dimunish the White center with 12...gf.
On 13 Qf4, Miles dare not stop for a pawn with 13...Rg.2? in view of the crushing 14 Rhg1 Rg6 15 Nh4 Rg5 16 Bh5! h6 17 Nf3 Bf3 18 Qf3 c6 19 h4 Rg1 20 Rg1 Kf8 21 Qg3. After 18 Rh6, the Englishmen should

DENNIS THE MENACE

DOONESBURY



Position after 32 ... Bc8

have tried 18...Qg5, although 19 Qg5 Rg5 20 Re1 ed 21 cd Rh8 (21...Re8? 22 Rh7 Rge5 23 Re5 24 Rh8 sees Black walk into chessmate) 22 a3 shows White cootrolling the whole board while the black minor pieces remain out of play. But there was nothing better.

Miles might erroneously have thought be was attacking something with 20... Re8, but Karpov disillusioned him at once with 21 g5, just waiting to punish 21...Qc5? by 22 Qc5 Re5 23 Rf8. After 21...Kb3, Karpov took a mouster grip on the black position with 22 Bh5 Reg8 23 Bf7 Rc8 24 c6.

Cold-blooded and precise as ever.

DARRO

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BOOKS

Karpov advanced 27 b4 to deny the MAKING LOVE: An Erotic Odyssey

By Richard Rhodes. 175 pages, \$18. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York thrown in the towel, but he carried on

> Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

makes the endgame a snap.

After, 33 Qf6!, Miles desperately played 33...Qh3, but after 34 Qe3 Qe3 35. ICHARD RHODES'S "Making RICHARD RHODES'S "Making Love: An Erotic Odyssey" is an unblushingly explicit, shockingly candid account of the author's sexual experi-Kd2, the white king would be perfectly, sheltered following 35...Qa2 35 Qd2 36 Kel. Miles, a ton of material down, gave ences, from his earliest childhood fanta-sies, through his first experiments with masturbation, his homoerotic encounters with the boys in the Midwestern orphanage he grewup in, his loss of virginity to a New York City prostitute and his life-long search for orgasmic cestasy.

It is written in unobtrusive, functional prose that only occasionally turns poetic But it seizes the reader's attention and oever lets you avert your eyes. Why did Rhodes - a novelist and nonfiction writer whose books include the prize-win-ning "Making of the Atomic Bomh" — choose to undertake such a daring experiment? "Sex is a sovereignty waiting to be explored, just as consciousness was for early modern fiction," he writes by way of preface. "I'm a writer. Writing is my work. Painters may paint their real lovers realistically, even their lovers making lovers without scendal greens. ing love, without scandal except among the philistines. Why shouldn't writers do likewise? Write about what you know.' I

What he knows is where love has pitched his mansion, and in describing that place so intimately he brings a degree of pleasure to the reader, the pleasure of curiosity aroused and fulfilled. Yet because it takes some hours to read "Making Love," there is a limit to that pleasure, and beyond it lies a void where fears of boredom and other anxieties rush in. Why examine so clinically what should happen naturally? To which Rhodes replies: "Sex is a skill like any other, whether or not it's informed and despened by love; why shouldn't we learn what other people have made of it?"

With the woman he calls G- to whom he devotes the final, longest chapter of his book, he toed to achieve his ultimate fantasy, which was to bring to bear everything he had learned in a lifetime of experimenting and induce in her a state of ecstasy that would last for hours.

G- rebelled. She felt pressured. They explored what was happening between them, and the author finally realized that he was asking G- to act out the uncon-scious erotic drama of his childhood. At that time, as be reported in his previous memoir, "A Hole in the World," his abusive stepmother forbade him nighttime access to the bathroom and he lay in bed for hours mixing up his rage at her with having to go and having to hold it in, a kind of endless orgasm.

This discovery explains why Rhodes

had to write "Making Love" and at the same time frees the reader to become a spectator of his psychosexual drama instead of a collaborator in his erotic

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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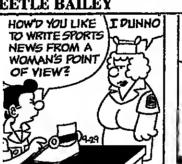








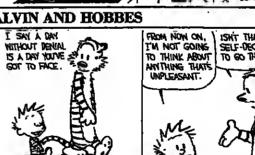
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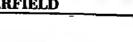


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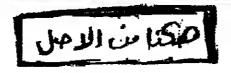








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Young Rallies the 49ers

In Battle of New Orleans

Steve Young's legs and Mike Cofer's toe were enough to put the San Francisco 49ers back on

Young the National Football League's sec-

ond-ranked passer entering the game, ran for 67 yards and set up his team's only touchdown, and Cofer kicked three field goals as the 49ers defeated the Saints, 16-10, Sunday night in

In each of their first three games, the 49ers

"Every time we come down here it's a tough

NFL ROUNDUP

game," said San Francisco's coach, George Sei-fert. "They have a fine team and the fans get

The most important of Young's seven carries was a 26-yard dash that set up the touchdown. "There were times we might have sacked another quarterback," said Jim Mora, coach of

the Saints. "He was able to escape the rush and

get a lot of yardage on the ground. This guy's an exceptional athlete."

Coler came into the game 3 for 7 on field

goals this season, but was perfect in three tries.

His 26-yard kick broke a 10-all tie in the fourth

quarter and he kicked a 42-yarder about 4

whose last of five turnovers came when Eric Davis intercepted Bobby Hebert's pass in the

end zone to the final seconds.

That was just enough to hold off the Saints,

It was a vast improvement for the 49ers, who

top io the NFC West.

had scored 31 points.

Uncertainties Dog the Giants In 'Last' Game

By Michael Martinez

New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — What irony. On the day the San Francisco Giants may have played their last game in San Francisco, the sky was cloudless, the sun was bright and warm and the fans filled nearly every seat in Candlestick

bearing to

with a friendly

he or steps at he free!

Park.

It should have been this way every summer since 1958, the year the Giants arrived in California from New York. But instead they endured long, windswept days and dank, foggy nights. Up until Sunday, when they played their final home game before they pack up and leave for St. Patershure. Florida. for St. Petersburg, Florida.

Or will they? No one really knows yet, and so

the afternoon was part nostalgia, part good times. Why waste the sunshine?

It was, in some ways, a day like any other. The players dressed and took hatting practice, the fans called out for antographs, the reporters gathered in front of the dugout in search of interviews. But there was no collective emotion, no sense that this was a day no one would ever

"If you don't know what to feel, you don't know how to act," said Matt Williams, the Giants' third baseman "We're kind of numb to a certain extent. We don't know what's going to

happen, so it's tough for us to get nostalgic."

The uncertainty lies in the status of the franchise, which has been tentatively sold to a Florida group but which could also remain here pending an offer expected this week from a iocal group of buyers. Baseball owners, who must vote to approve a sale, seem in no hurry to consider either bid.

All of this left fans wondering if Sunday was their last chance to sainte the team or if this was iust the end of another miserable season. "You listen to the radio for news and you get

your hopes up, and then they go down, said Jeff Tyree of Turlock, California, a round-trip drive of almost four hours from Candlestick

Still, there was no real pall hanging over Candlestick as the game began. The organist played "You Keep Me Hanging On" — an appropriate tune given the team's state of limbo
—and fans rose to give the Giants an ovation as

they took the field.

But then reality set in:
The Cincinnati Reds scored two runs in the first inning, and a turnout of 45,630 spectators, short of a sellout by more than 16,000, boord Larry Carter, the Giants' rookie starter, when he surrendered another run in the sixth.

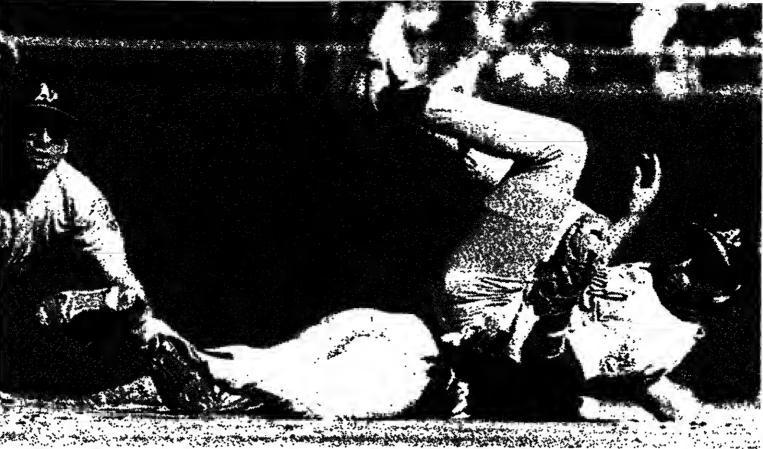
For the record, the last out was a fly ball hit by Darren Lewis to center fielder Dave Martinez that ended a rally with Giants on second and third and the score 3-2.

Despite fears that fans would try to tear up pieces of grass there were no incidents. Instead, the players gathered to front of the dugout after the game and tipped their caps to the fans.

"The fans feel the same way we feel," said first baseman Will Clark. "They don't know what's going on. We've had this all year long. It's getting old, not just for the players but for the first office."

the front office." Between the top and the bottom of the seveath inning, the lans stood and sang "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," and perhaps then, in that one moment, they felt a sense of unity that they might be watching their team for the last

They hoped it wasn't so. "They're uncertain," Williams had said. "We know if we're going to have jobs next year. They don't know if they're going to have a team."



Walt Weiss, the Oakland shortstop, got Scott Fletcher down after a chase between first and second, but neither Fletcher nor his Brewers was out.

came into the same ranked 27th on defense.

first NFL start, threw two touchdown passes

for Green Bay after mistakes by its special teams led to visiting Pittsburgh's first loss.
Gary Anderson's field goal in the first quarter gave Pittsburgh a 3-0 lead, but Favre followed a blocked field goal kick with a 76-yard

scoring pass to Sterling Sharpe to the second

quarter, then hit Robert Brooks with an 8-

yarder in the fourth quarter after a muffed

Dolphins 19, Seehawks 17: Dan Marino, to his first game in Seattle's Kingdome, passed 15 yards to Fred Banks with 2:15 left for Miami's

Marino drove the Dolphins 80 yards to 12

plays with the help of backup quarterback Scott Mitchell. Mitchell threw an 18-yard pass to Tony Martin on a third-and-10 play, putting the ball on the Seattle 16 with 3:44 left, after

Marino was knocked woozy with a concussion.

Marino came back for the next play.

Pete Stoyanovich kicked field goals of 53, 31,

Rams 18, Jets 10: Kevin Greene and Larry

Kelm came up with key defensive plays and the

Los Angeles kept visiting New York winless. Greene sacked quarterback Browning Nagle

for a safety just before halftime, then set up one

of Tony Zendejas' three field goals with a

ble recovery in the fourth quarter.

the Rams some breathing room.

36 and 27 yards for the Dolphins.

only touchdown.

Packers 17, Steelers 3: Brett Favre, in his

Baseball Races: 1 Down, 3 to Go

The only pennant races left in the major leagues are in the American League East and the National League West, and even those are barreling toward their expected

Since the Pittsburgh Pirates clinched the National League East by beating the New York Mets, 4-2, and the Oakland Athletics are within a whisker of winning the American Lengue West, it is up to the Toronto Blue Jays and Atlanta Braves to complete the probable playoff foursome. Toronto pounded the Yankees,

12-2, in New York on Sunday and maintained a 2½ game lead over the Milwaukee Brewers. The Brewers beat the Athletics, 5-3, for their 14th triumph in 16 games.

The Blue Jays have five home games left and the Brewers have six road games left, but the clubs do not play each other again. Any combination of Toronto triumphs and Milwankee losses equaling four will clinch the division for the

The Braves edged the San Diego Padres, 2-1, in 10 innings and inched eloser to their second straight National League West ti-

by 5½ games.

The Pirates' victory gave them their third straight National League East title, Since the Athlet-ics lost to Milwaukee, they still re-main one victory away from win-

ning their fourth American League West title in five years.

Braves 2, Padres 1: In the National League, Terry Pendletou singled home the go-ahead run in the 10th inning as Atlanta won in San

Diego.
Pendleton scored the tying run io

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the ninth with two outs, then won it with his third straight single.
Randy Myers allowed a single to
Ous Nixon with two outs in the 10th. Jeff Blauser walked and Pendieton followed with a single. Reds 3, Giants 2: Paul O'Neili

led off the sixth with a homer that gave Cincinnati its victory to San rancisco. Astros 4, Dodgers 2: Andujar Cedeno doubled in two runs, and

Craig Biggio doubled in one in the fifth as Houston swept in Los An-Cardinals 5: Pinch-hitter Jim Lindeman's two-out single in the bot-tom of the eighth gave Philadelphia

In the first game, Rheal Cormier tched a four-hitter and struck out 0 for St. Louis.

Brewers 5, Athletics 3: In the American League, Greg Vaughn's two-run bomer in the third inning belped Milwaukee triumph.

Bine Jays 12, Yankees 2: In New of the o York, Jack Morris became Toronto's first-ever 20-game winner, and the Blue Jays' first four batters -Devon White, Roberto Alomar, in the Joe Carter and John Olerud - rations, went 10 for 10 with two walks in the first three innings. Carter drove in four runs and had four of the Blue Jays' 19 hits. ■ In earlier games, reports on

which appeared in some Monday editions of the International Herald

Rangers 3, Mariners 2: Randy Johnson tied an AL record for left- olbrooke handers by striking out 18 in only the for eight innings — the mark was set airs in by Ron Guidry of the Yankees on June 17, 1978, against California — but Seattle lost in Texas when pinch-hitter Rafael Palmeiro drove Carter a carter a carter a in the winning run with a bases- enter for loaded sacrifice fly in the bottom of nal Stu the ninth. Johnson asked to be tak- mior as en out after throwing 160 pitches ; a hung with the score fied at 2.

Red Sox 6, Orioles 1: Wade Boggs got four hits in Baltimore as Boston mathematically climinated the Orioles from the AL East race. White Sox 3, Angels 2: Frank Thomas singled home the winning run in the 11th inning in Chicago for his career-high 110th RBI and beat California.

Kelms' interception of Nagle to the final period set up Zendejas' last field goal and gave Bryan Cox lunged to intercepte a pass meant for Seattle's John Williams and helped Miami win.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL Major League Standings MATIONAL LEAGUE Sunday's Line Scores

2, 7-3. L--Crim, 7-4. HR--Coll-164 601 605—6 15 6 618 608 605—1 4 6 Heakein (1), Fossos 19) and Pena; ements (3), Williamson (6), Flori-Trockett, Dempsoy 18), W—Hes-907 997 91—7 7 1
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-Whiteside. 1-1. L—Nelson, 1-4.
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prix. 909 908 903—0 8 7 New York 600 603 603— 6 6 7 Morris, Elchhorn (7), Ward 18), Henke (9) and Borders; Sanderson. Codorer (3), Young (5), Helsser 191 and Nokes, Leyritz 19), W— Morris, 20-6. L—Sanderson. 12-10. HR—New York, G.Williams 12). Morris, 29-4. L—Sanderson, 12-10. HR—New York, G.Williams 121. Coldand 911 909 919—3 9 0 Millyworks 122. Downs (4), Parrett (6), Echarsley (6) and Quirk, Mercedes (9); Navarra, Orosco (2), Henry (7) and Hitsson, Surheit (9), W—Navarra, 17-11. L—Camabell, 2-3. Sv—Henry (20). HR3—Ookkand, McGwire (41); Milhaukkee, Voushin (23). NATHOMAL LEAGUE Chicage 99 909 900—9 3 0 Monfreal 99 909 900—3 1 Morson, Robinson (8) and Wilkins; Borlenseld, Robas (7), Fossaro (8), Wetteland 191 and Carter, Lafter (8). W—Relea, 7-1. L—Mangon, 15-8. Sv—Wetteland (36). at Game 840 862 226—6 11 6 180 860 896—1 4 6 Ayroul 191 and Prott. W-Cormier, 9-1: Brink, 0-4 HR-St. Louis, Gillay (7). Brink, 9-4, HR—Si. Louis, Gilliary (7),
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(7), B.Smith (7) and Gedinan; Ashby, Shen-herd IAI, Hartler IBI, McWilliams IP) and
Doutton W—Horriery, 7-4, L—Smith, 3-2, 5v—
Williams (27), HR—Si. Louis, Galarroga 110).
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hill, Lopez (8): Seneta Herrandez (3), Afreca (9) and Santiago Wolfers (6), Lampkin (9). W-Rasardus, 3-6. L-Afreca (2), Long (9). W-Rasardus, 3-6. L-Afreca (2), 2-6. Sen Prancisco 99 60 60 87 19-2 16 6 Rijo, Fester (8), Dibble (8) and Oliver; Cartor, Festa (6), Righetti (7), Sorba (8), Seck (9) and Mastwarina, Decker (3), Collect (7), W-Rijo, 15-9, L-Carter, 1-4, Sw-Dibble (24), HS-L-Carter (1), Chillin (4). Buffelo 41, New Empland 7 HR—Ciricimon, O'Neill (14).

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dez (7), Jones (9) and Servols: Candio

Crews (8), Wilson (9) and Plazzo, W—Re Denver 12, Cleveland 0 FOOTBALL NFL Standings East L T P2 PF PA 0 0 1.000 159 45 0 0 1.000 72 50 2 0 .335 24 61 3 0 .800 51 45 4 0 .800 51 75 4 0 .800 51 75

Housen 27,300 Diego 8
Torneo Say 27, Delholt 23
Miami 19, Seattle 17
Los Angeles Roms 18, New York Jets 19
Green Bay 17, Pittsburgh 6
San Francisco 16, New Orleans 10 Open Date: Daffas, Indianapolis, Ne The AP Top 25 With first-sloce votes in parestheses, re-ords through Sept. 26, total points based on 25 binds for a first piace vote through one point 300 1,575 300 1,671 400 1,671 201 1,221 2. Allomi (12) 3. Florido St. (4) 4. Allohisto 400 1,267 3 201 1,228 0 400 1,172 0 400 1,127 9 400 1,123 7 9. Alabama (1)
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17. Syrocuse
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21. A. Carolina 61.
22. Georgia Tech
24. Mississippi St.
25. Clemson 297 25 178 —

PRANSACTIONS cather. CALIFORNIA—Signed 4-year player de-FOOTBALL.

Netland Footbal League

LA RAIDERS—Re-slored Napoleon

McCallum, running back, Walved Thomas

Bengon, linebacter.

MINNESOTA—Put Mike Tice, wide receiver, on injured reserve.

NEW ENGLAND—Put Tim Gordon, safety, on injured reserve. Activated Dorren Ander-son, cornerbock, from practice seved. NEW ORLEANS—Waived Cary Blanchard. NEW ORLEANS—Waived Cary Blanchard, placekicker. Activated Tommie Stowers, light end, from practice sauad. SAN OIESO—Activated Robert Claborrie and Johnsie Barnes, wide receivers. Weived Charles Wilson, wide receiver, and Tony Sov-

delensive tockle. NOCKET Notional Hockey Leopue
BOSTON—Signed Draftri Kvortoinov,
wing, to 2-year contract.
CHICAGO—Amounced working opreen rith 51, 7homos, Colonial Hockey League EDMONTON—Acculred Jeff Bloombers defensement from Tampa Bay for future con-siderations and assigned him to Cape Breton.

American Hockey League. tori, detensement, Assigned Michel Prizard, leil wing, to Sprinefield, American Hockey Lagre.

LOS ANGELES—Sent Rene Choedelaine and Paul Holden, defensemen; Shown McCash, conter; Sviva in Couturter, left wine; and Brandy Sennchuk, right wins, to Phoeniz, international Hockey Lagree. Returned Dercy Austin and Sandy Allan, spalienders; Justin Hockins, Michael Goul and Troy Hier-tons, defensemen; Jeff Shevaller, left wine; and Kevin Brown and Ryan Pistal, right winss, to their respective funior clubs. Re-leased Martin Moster inse and Martin Solsson, defensemen; Sleve Bosovsoc and Joe Fian-roson, Conters; Jim Larkin, left wing; and Pauli Jolks, pooffender.

MONTREAL—Assignad Frederic Chabat, partiender, and Eric Charron, defensemen, to

Torner Stevenson and Patrik Combod words, to Fredericton, American Ha League. NEW JERSET—Assigned Mortin Bro

NEW JERSET—Assigned Mortin Brodeur, Doub Dodswell and Chad Erickson, goolles; Todd Copeland, Kevin Dean, Pert Kuchyna, Dean Molcoc, Joroslav Modry, Chris Nelson and Matt Ruchiv, defensemen; Jim Dowd, David Emma, Donovan Hestall and Kevin Riehl, centers: Jeff Christian, Jason Miller, Scall Pelierin and Curl Reanier, left wigs; and Mite Bodnarchuk, Ben Hankinson and Brion Sullivan, right wings, to Ulica, American Hockey Leopue, Rehurnad Heath Weenk, defenseman, to his Lunter team.

OTTAWA—Staned Brad Jones, left wing. PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Joe Mullen, right wing.

wing, and Terry Hollinger, defensemen, to Peorla, International Hockey League. WINNIPEG—Sent Oleg Mikulchik and An-

SPANISH PIRST DIVISION Cetto I, Athletic de BIN

Real Modrid, Sevilla, Valencia, Celta and Al letico de Madrid, 5; Osasuna, Athletic de Bi bao and Codiz. 4; Tenerife. Oviedo and I

EURO-AFRICA ZONE

SIDELINES

NFL Dolphins Make Jackson Offer

NEW YORK (AP) - The Miami Dolphins have made a contract offer to free agent Keith Jackson, but his agent said Monday that the three-time Pro Bowl tight end will wait until Tuesday to decide his future. On Thursday, the Philadelphia Eagles' tight end was among four players given five days to sign with any team in the NFL by a federal udge in Minneapolis. The others were wide receiver Webster Slaughter, defensive end Garin Veris and running back D.J. Dozier.

Dallas, Washington and Detroit also have expressed an interest in the 27-year-old Jackson, who has averaged more than 60 catches in four

Miami Loses Star Defensive End

CORAL GABLES, Florida (AP) - The University of Miami's standout defensive end, Rusty Medearis, has undergone surgery on his left knee, dislocated in Saturday's 8-7 victory over Arizona, and the coach. Dennis Erickson said, "I don't know if he'll play next year." Medean's tore his posterior cruciate ligament, both collateral ligaments, his posterior capsule, both cartilages and the inner lining of an artery behind the knee.

 Danny Ford, who coached Clemson to the 1982 national championship and then resigned in 1990, has been added to the Arkansas coaching staff, the interim head coach, Joe Kines, said Monday in Fayetteville,

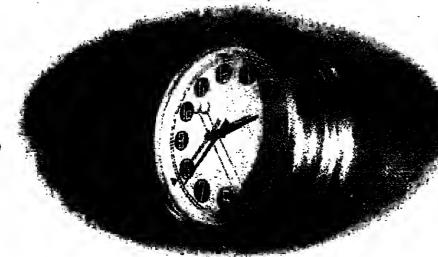
For the Record

Police in Turin, Italy, said Monday that 40 people, twice as many as first reported, had been injured in fighting before Sunday's Italian league match between Juventus and Roma. Half the injured remained hospitalitood ized with fractures. Imman Khan, 39, who led Pakistan to victory in the 1992 World Cup of nese cricket, said in London he is retiring from the game. (Reuters)

Ouotable

Joe Paterno, Penn State's football coach, warning his team about pregame hype: "I told them publicity is like poison—it won't hurt you if 'rust you don't swallow it." • Gene Sarazen, 90, when presented with the PGA's Distinguished

Service Award: "This has been a very exciting year. I don't know why you ; are waited until I was 90 years old."



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ART BUCHWALD

Send'em to Vietnam

WASHINGTON — There is a simple solution to the controversy over the war records of Bill Clinton and Dan Quayle. The two are accused of having used political influence to stay out of the hostil-

ities in Indochi The way to solve it is that instead Vicunam, in full

of debating the issue over and over agaio in some clammy network studio. hoth Cliotoo and Qoayle should go to uniform, and show the American public if

they really have Buchwald the right stuff. The plan would be to take the two men into the mountains around Khe Sanh and assign each one a hill to capture. They would do this alone without aid from the Green Berets or the 82d Airborne. To make sure the public wit-nessed the action CNN would cov-

er it live. Before going into battle each man would have a half-hour on the Larry King show to profess his pa-triotism for the United States and

his love of the military.

I know some people are saying,
"Isn't it a little late to go to Victnam." The answer is obvious to anyone running for public office:
"Better late than never."

25 Years Later, **Monterey Sounds**

ASHVILLE, Tennessee — A California label is putting out the sounds of the the Monterey loternational Pop Festival in 1967, which featured Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and The Who,

Rhino Records, based in Santa Monica, said most of the music has never been released on CD and cas-

sette. They will be issued Nov. 13. Other performers included Lou Rawls, Eric Burdon and the Animais, Canned Heat, Country Joe and the Fish, the Byrds, Ravi Shankar. The Jefferson Airplane, Booker 1 and the MGs, Otis Redding and the Mamas and the Papas.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT

OF SOUTH AFRICA (DURBAN & COAST LOCAL DIVISION) CASE NO: 7848/89

VIVIENNE JEAN CAMPBELL

viable I made some telephone calls. The first one was to Hanoi asking if they had any objection to Chaton and Quayle coming over and taking a few hills to help them

in the presidential campaign. The official wanted to know if I was out of my hlinkin' mind. He said, "If they were chicken then, we don't want them now,"

I told him, "Our election depends on it. You must allow them

"Why?" "Because you owe us. You have a lot of hills. All we're asking is that you let Quayle and Chinton take two of them."

"O. K., but we don't want you to start making a habit of this every time you hold an election."

I then called Governor Clinton's top aide. "Good news. I've fixed it so that the governor can still go to ietnam. "Governor Clinton doesn't be-

"Nobody does, but it has become a campaign issue and the only way you can deal with it is to have him go over and hang a coonskin on the wall."

"Has Quayle agreed to this?" Clinton's man asked. "I've got a call in to him right now. Anyone who won his battle stars in Indianapolis should be dy-

ing to visit Saigon."
"If he goes, then our man will

called the Quayle brain trust. "Is Quayle willing to go to Vietnam and take a hill to prove that he's not a coward?

'That's a hypothetical ques-"It's not hypothetical. It's all laid on. The Vietnamese say that it's O. K. with them, providing that

Clinton and Quayle leave the hills the way they found them."
"Will there be any Vietnamese opposition?

Not much, Just enough to prove that both candidates are willing to fight for their country."
The Quayle staffer said, "You

know, the vice president was in public relations in the National Guard, He doesn't know too much about taking hills,"
I responded, "America will

match one National Guard PR man against 10 Viet Cong any day

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

Is New York's Nightlife Dead or Alive?

TU IU Voe

TO A TOWN THE PARTY OF THE PART

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT/SHARE

By Peter Stevenson New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The sniping has already begun. "I've seen parts of Webster Hall; it doesn't look too interesting," said Eric Goode, the designer of USA, a

Times Square nightelub that will open in November.

Dong Ballinger, whose Webster Hall opens Thursday in
the East Village, said: "I hear that USA is going to be a
touristy, glitzy disco. But don't get me wrong. New York needs places like that." Like Tunnel on 12th Avenue, Tunnel opened, Tunnel

closed. This fall Tunnel will open again.

It may sound like the '80s, but, hey, this is the '90s, which for a nightclub means imported-water bars, "No Smoking' signs, no free drinks and sometimes no rap, But you can still dance.

These three clubs - 75,000 square feet (6,900 square meters) of remodeled, rewired, reconceptualized space scheduled to open by the end of this year — are not cozy intle supper clubs like Nell's or MR. Webster Hall, USA and Tunnel will be cavernous, 150-decibel, velvet-roped, up-all-night megacinbs. These are clubs meant to settle, once and for all, the most pressing frivolous question of the decade: Is nightlife dead or alive in New York?

Some New York clubs never died: Limelight is celebrat-

ing its 10th anniversary, still drawing about 15,000 people a week. After losing money for years, the Palladium is picking up, said its new owner, Peter Gatien, the face of the evening has changed during the last five years, and the emphasis has shifted to theme events in mostly small clubs

that change personality almost nightly.

The new clubs — Webster Hall, USA and the revamped Turnel — are being opened by Canadians. Unlike New Yorkers, Canadians and other out-of-towners have never lost their conviction that something exciting can still happen in Manhattan after 11 P. M.

Their new clubs are elaborate attempts to attract the people who have spent the last few years in bed with an

Itty Birty book light.
"There hasn't been a real club like the Palladium to open up in New York in years," said Gatien, a native of Cornall. Ontario, who owns USA, Tunnel and Limelight, along with the Palladium. "I think the timing is right. I think New York is ready for it. In the early 1980s, the big clubs did very well. Then, things were very conservative, with Reagan and all, so you had these sedate little clubs. The '90s remind me more of the late 1970s. People are out

again, they are open to having a good time."

He's betting \$8 million on it.

Lan Schrager, the hotelier who created Studio 54 and the Palladium with the late Steve Rubell, thinks the new megaclubs have a good chance of succeeding. "I noticed nething at restaurants in the late 1980s," he said. "At 11 P. M., the lights would dim, the music would turn up, and the people would start to table-hop.

"Then a lot of small bars opened up with loud music but oo dancing. Now the spaces are getting larger. The same progression took place in the late '60s, and it eventually minated in Studio."

"The idea of the huge nightclub has to be reinvented." he added, "You can't do the old formula. When Steve and I were doing the Palladium, in the early 1980s, we kept asking ourselves, 'Do people still want to dance?' We realized that of course people still want to dance. They've been dancing since Sodom and Gomorrah."

Webster Hall will open with a private party for 2,000

MOVING

people organized by Susanne Bartsch, the diva of downtown, or what was downtown. "I love the way they fixed it she said. Bartsch is known for the monthly parties she used to give at the Copacabana. Uotil she saw Webster Hall, she had given up on Manhartan nightclubs in favor of those in Paris and Miami.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Webster Hall, which was also called Astor Hall, was a nightcluh frequented by cops and gangsters. Later, it was home to West Point cadet balls and a Spanish nightcluh called Casa Galicia, and most recently, a rock cluh called the Ritz. Now, \$2 million later, everything has been painted with a greenish-brown glaze to affect 100 years of nicotine stains.

"Instead of making it arty, they took it back in time," Barisch said. "It's very old-fashioned, but what will be taking place inside will be very now."

Gatien and Ballinger and his three brothers want to

recreate the intellectual, cinematic mood of the old club Area, whose monthly themes — gardens, suburbia, religion and art (featuring work by David Hockney, Robert Mapplethorpe and Andy Warhol) — hroke new ground. Webster Hall will be elegant: 40-foot ceilings, powder rooms modeled on those at Radio City Music Hall, Art Deco murals, antique furniture from local flea markets,

palm trees and a selection of coffees and bottled waters from around the world. USA, in the old Minsky Theater at Broadway and 47th Street, is scheduled to open in mid-November. Its theme, fitting for a former burlesque house, is sex. The design, by Eric Goode and Serge Becker, formerly of Area and MK, incorporates Times Square's gritty, seedy atmosphere. "USA will look debauched and decadent." Goode said.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

"Lots of kinky elements, S and M stuff, transsexual imagery. Very sleazy, The VIP lounge, designed by Thierry Mugler, will be bondage- and fetish-inspired." Helmut Newton has been asked to design the bathrooms. Tunnel, which will reopen in late November, will look much like what it once was - a railroad tunnel.

■ End for the Bitter End?

Tom Paxton, the folk singer, saw the Bitter End as a "place to learn, to be bad, a place where you could clock your hours, learn what worked and didn't." Peter Yarrow of Peter. Paul and Mary liked it because it was "one of those intimate places that nurtured artists, let them learn who they are and how their audiences see them." Kris Kristofferson viewed it as the place where "people like me and Bob Dylan didn't just come to perform, we came to hang out

But oow, if the club's landlords have their way, The New York Times reports, the 32-year-old Greenwich Village coffeehouse-cum-performance showcase and for-mer home of Carly Simon, Joni Mitchell and Judy Collins might become a nostalgic relic. A battle that began over the posting of seating plans has cost the club its lease. And negotiations with the landlords to stop the eviction are badly mired. The landlords are willing to let them stay
— the eviction is in abeyance while oegonizions continue — if the club's owner, Paul Colby, agrees to a new lease that would double and triple the Bitter End's \$2,800-a-

month rent over the next five years or so. Colby would also

have to sign a 21-page stipulation of settlement that his lawyer, Stuart R. Shaw, says "gives them the right to throw

EMPLOYMENT

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

us out if we sneeze the wrong way."

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT/SHARE

PEOPLE

Geldof the Interviewer: Big Names, but Not Lity

Bob Geldof, the Irish rock swho organized the 1986 Aid" concert in London, has good down to more sober businessince made his much publicized Monday doing interviews for and ain's "Big Breakfast" televand show. His first interview feath. Prime Minister Paul Kenting of Australia, and upcoming guests include Nelson Mandela and the Dalai Lama. Since he hates getting up in the morning, he is recording the interviews. Meanwhile, his wife, Paula Yates, could be fined \$680 for watching him without a license. She has been summoned to court because she hasn't paid her TV license.

Is there a fight brewing over the Onassis fortune? Stellos Panediani-trion, charman of the Onassis foundation, said Monday in Athens that he and other executors of the will of Christina Ossasis were fighting a claim by her ex-husband, Thierry Roussel, to be her heir in place of their daughter Athina. The foundation manages the fortune, stimated at more than \$500 million, left by Christina's father, Aris-

Rapper Ice-T will appear in a San Diego concert this week but he has agreed not to perform "Cop Killer." He won't perform at up coming shows in Los Angeles because of violence. cause of fears of violence.

A Cypriot court threw out a charge of plagiarism by Costas Socra a Cypriot writer, against Italian elist Umberto Eco. Socratou alleged that Eco, in "The N the Rose," had copied his "The Excommunicated." s," and

Queen Elizabeth II, window said £100 million (\$170 millionk was cluding state-owned asse personal fortune, is only 10th richest woman, accepter
BusinessAge magazine,
goes to the racchorse rule and a neiress Christine Goal for distant wife of Heinz food empoted.
aire Tony O'Reslly, who aybreak as ed to have £290 million bi, the anti-

A museum bonoringended his French film star Jess this and Mr. opened in his childhood Meriel, north of Paris.

TODAY:

BRIAN ARMSTRONG CAMPBELL **EDICTAL CITATION** BY AN ARMSTRONG CAMPBELL, DUTY FREE SHOPS other male, along accupation and function from the porticipal are unknown in the function are the common at the function of th FREDDY AME NOTICE THAT by a summore that the court, you have been the court, you have been the court in get notice, which not summore the court in get notice, which not summore the court in get notice, which not summore the court in the Placett's the court in the c ANNOUNCEMENTS A degree of divorce AKE NOTICE FURTHER that if you fail to over 6.2 month ladgement may be over oppose you without further whence to ech. DATED at DUISAN this 15th day of ENTERESTED IN A 10 31 TO CE THE SUPERING COURT **NEW BUSINESS VENTURE?** CSR BRUST WOODNEAD, BIGSY 4 IRVING WOODNEAD, BIGSY 4 IRVING From 19 Thomas 60 Marson House From 19 Thomas 60 Marson House Commission 19 Thomas 19 DON'T MISS INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE PERSONALS HANK TOU SAINT JUDE for m **OPPORTUNITIES** IN THE SEPT.30 & OCT. 7 laternational Herald Tribune HANK YOU SACKED NEART of Jesus S Jest Jule to proven antweed SCS HELP couring mediators Type Tell Form () 4" 52 50 50





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